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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CIRCUS.

GREAT UPROAR AT YESTERDAY'S PERFORMANCE

Motion Requesting Miners to Quit Mil-Itla Presipitated It-Motion Laid on Table, While a Militiaman, Who Is a Delegate to the Circus, Defends the Murderous Organization.

The Central Fakirated Union circus a great performance yesterday, and at one time the uproar was terrific. It all came about when Delegate Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers, and Tappers depped into the ring and said that two years age a circular was received from npers ordering union men not to join militia. He claimed to have read of a company of "union" miners being called out in the present strike. He requested that Mitchell be notified to order members in the United Mine Workers to refrain from joining the militia. (Voices all over the room)-Move it be

id on the table.

The motion was voted down The patiefied the miners will not join melisha after dis strike," volunteered Welf, a Kangaroo Social Democrat and legate of the Cigarmakers; "I dink it

would look like antagonizing labor ke action," chimed in Robinson, or-ser of the A. F. of L., and financial

Kelly, of the Stage Emplayees, de-lared that if the union militia men-rere bedered out to do atrike duty it would be better than being shot by reg-and applause greeted the d be better than being shot by reg-Joers and applause greeted the performer. He was Holland, of Secontrol Firemen. "If organized controlled the militie by joining it." of the "insecent bete," when they ordered out on strike duty they a sheet the strikers. "I am a mil-men," boasted he, proudly, "and

the delegates were heard to hat the performance was de-The cause of the grumbling the old gavel which was a "rand suggested the feaming replaced by a petate masher, meaned was the work of tome

they meaned was the work of some tarian or temperance freak; but they set their grief after the show by lights in the old stuff just the same, mouncer Bookm commenced the proings by reading a letter from Mayor, teiling them he had referred their complaining of violatious of the laws by the Borough Construction of Brooklyn, to the president of Brooklyn, to the president of Brough as it was under his jurises. Another letter from the President, Another letter from the President the Borough of Brooklyn on the subject was then read. He wrote he would look into the matter. Both we want referred to the Blue Brome tra' Union, which made the charges, not attention and absolute quiet president the Borough of Browners of A. F. of L. Sammy wrote that the ranker Trades Council had some out recular, asking the central bodies in country, connected with the A. F.

L. to send delegates to a conference organise a political party. This was me, flammy declared, without the ap-wal of the officers of the A. F. of L.

for the plan was carried gut, he wrote, it would disrupt the organisation, and confusion would result. The letter concluded: "If the policy of the A. F. of L. a used, why is politics needed? The committee which was elected seme weeks ago by the G. F. U. to conclude with the Milwaukes Trades Council, ande no report on the matter, so the otter was ordered filed, while the policienas of the circus exchanged the knowing wink.

n came the feats of the commit

For the Minere Defence Committee, Jacobs, of the Cigarmakors, said that if the unious didn't send their money for the unious didn't send their money for the unious didn't send their names; inscribed on the roll of honor.

The ringuaster had some trouble in heeping his performers in order at this point, for each delegate wanted to tell how much they had donated to the miners; but the potato masher camedown with a thud, and these delegates had to wait till their names were reached on the programme.

of wait in their names were ed on the programme.

v came the opportunity of the deleto show their new tricks.

a basso voice Delegate Meisel, of leartenders' Union, got up and wept some of the liquor dealers who trying to form a bastenders' union sivel to this. No one seemed to how to stop them, so no action takes.

cracksmiths' delegate. He claimed his organization had made demands for \$3.50 a day in conjunction with the Blacksmiths' Hélpers, who asked a teu per cent. increase. If the emands are not granted this morning a strike would be called

The members of the building traces section of the fakiration seem to be patron-ising any kind of goods when they go to Coney Island or other resorts. At least that is the inference from Buerro's, of the Cigarmakers, resolution, which requested members of that section to buy only "union made" goods at these places. The resolution was endorsed, but no detectives hired to see what goods were

Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, then gave for the last time, at least he said so, his popular song on Cornwall. He asserted that the commissioner of water supply had denied getting the letter of the C. F. U., and refused to listen to his (Quinlan's) com-plaint against Cornwall. He has come to the conclusion that the reformers are jol-lying him. This, he declared, showed what was to be expected from reformers. He laid Cornwall to rest by saying be had got all the reform he wanted. It was at this juncture that Quinlan

It was at this juncture that Quinian started the upsear over the militia.

The delegate of the Pie Bakers then jumped in to do his act. The N. Y. Pie Bakery, after locking out his men and taking them back again, was discharging those who belonged to unions. The matter was referred to the arbtration

Then came a complaint against Big 6

Then came a complaint against Big 6 by McMahon, of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers for not assiting them to "unonize" the New York Press and Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. buildings. A letter was ordered sent to Big 6.

The committee appointed to bring about peace between the Amalgamated Painters and the Brotherhood Painters, then reported. As stated that the Amalgamated declined to arbitrate and the brotherhood said they had "nothing to arbitrate," and there seemed friction arbitrate," and they had nothing to arbitrate," and there seemed friction in both unions. So the efforts of the com-mittee was wasted.

With his 800 pounds of avoirdupois, Archibald, of the Brotherhood Painters,

rose to object to that part of the re port stating there was friction in his port stating there was friction in his union. "There was not a scintilla of excitement," he declared; but he had said that if the Building Trades would keep their bands off the painters for sixty days his organization would "lick" the Amelgamated or join them. The report was referred to his "union."

A line was face and the line of the control of the C. F. U. if the "Better Times Arifation Committee," of which Edward

asking the C. F. U. If the "Better Times Agitation Committee," of which Edward Thimme. Samuel Soloman and Paul Thielks were the officers, represented organised labor. The communication stated that the "Better Times," etc., were getting the endorsements by organisations of candidates for office pledged for "labor" legislation. A letter will be sent stating the men mentioned have no standing. no standing.

A letter, appealing for funds, was re ceived from the Pittston (Pa.) Trade Conneil. They stated that in Novem-ber, 1901, they started a paper called the "Industrial Advocate." The organization was now bankrapted, keeping up the paper so asked for donations. It was referred to a committee and the delegates walked out.

PENN. S. E. C.

Pennsylvania State Committee called to order by Secretary. Remmel in the

Roll call: Remmel, Goff, Sr., McConnell. Cowen, Illingsworth and Gilchrist, present. Messer absent and excused.

Correspondence from Erie, Reading, viewed from a class-co Latrobe, Suterville, Bellevernon, Allentown, Yonghiogeny, Scranton, Harristurg, Oak Ridge, and Julian Pierce. Motion to receive, act upon and filed.

J. Adams to Oak Ridge on Aug. 20-22 to address the Harvest Home picnic at that nalce

Motion that the Secretary be in structed to notify Section Philadelphia that the State Committee rules that Comrade Julian Pierce was a member of Section Philadelphia from the moment he deposited his card (showing h ment he deposition of the organ-iser, and is now a member, and that the not of Philadelphia in rescinding its former action, in regard to the socapt-ance of Pierce's card, was unconstitu-

Vote by roll call: Remmel, Yes: Goff. Sr., Yes; McConnell, Yes; Cowen, Yes. Illingsworth, Yes; Gilchrist, Yes; Mes

Motion that the minutes be published in full in the Party organs, carried. Motion that the Secretary arrange an itinerary with Comrade W. J.

Adams through the State, carried.

Illingsworth reported that Section Allegheny Co. withdraw from the permanent man agreement and refused to

accept the resignation of Comrade Eperie as State Secretary. Motion that we withdraw from the permanent man agreement, carried. Motion that the Secretary's salary he 200 per annum, payable quarterly

Applien that we request D. A. 18 to
the hange their date of meeting to the
lef Sunday of the month and that the
State Committee meet at 10 o'clock a.
m. instead of f o'clock p. m., carried.
Motion that financial report be deferred until the next meeting, carried.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

D: E. Glichrist,

Recording Bocretary.

BORING FROM WITHIN,

KANGAROOS UNABLE TO ROPE IN MINERS.

Labor Fakirs to Exploit Coal Strike by Setting up Ticket of Their Own-Armory Builders Have Spent Much Money to Corral Miners.

[Special to the Daily People.] Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 13.-Ever since the coal miners went out on strike this region has been afflicted by the presence of the Kaugaroo, Social Democratic, Democratic Social Nomination Paper Party, Multi-Coca, Public Ownership, Onwership Public, "Socialist" Party, "Armory" Sanitation, a la Carey Party, etc., etc., etc.

The so-called National Executive Committee, which is at the present writing supposed to be located somewhere in St. Louis, whose business is carried on by the local quorum, whatever that may mean, have attempted to rope the miners into their parties by issuing "Socialist Strike Bulletins," and by sending their horganizers throughout the region, have sought to gain the support of the miners to their "stendard."

The members of this very-much-named party have been fouldy nursing the delusion that they were certain of capturing the miners, and visions of riding into political office over the prostrate forms of to dream pleasant dreams instead of the nightmare the troubled with. they have for so long been

But they have been rudely awakened, for the labor fakirs realiging that these is something to be made out of this affair, propose to exploit the miners' strike for their own benefit, and have notified the political bigamist party that they must clear out of the way, as they intend to go into politics on their own hook.

Matters came to a head last night when

Matters came to a head last night when an effort was made by the Armoryites to have the "Workingmen's Alliance "endorse" the "Socialist" ticket, who in turn, to be consistent with their glorious past, would endorse the candidates of the ospitalist parties, and thereby lead the mine articless back to the shambles of capitalism.

The labor fakirs of this region turned out in force last night and succeeded in defeating the plans of the "Socialists" and have decided to run a "labor ticket" f their own.

Instead of the "Socialists" being able

to say that the miners "are coming our way," they themselves were forced to take to the woods, and for all we know they may be "nobly waging the class struggle" all by their lonesome.

ST. LOUIS KEEPING IT UP.

Holds Successful Meeting .- The "Dead" S. L. P. and The Kangs.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Section St. Louis, S. L. P., is keeping up the good work. Those workingmen, about 200 in num-ber, who were lucky enough to be present at the S. L. P. agitation meeting, held a Solaced Markett this city last Tuesday night were well paid for their trouble and went home feeling satisfied that they had spent their time to good advantage.

The occasion was a speech from comrade Vail of Section Collingsville, Ill. The subject was "The Miners' Strike, as

Comrade Vail did full justice to the subject and also to the fakirs of United Mine Worksers' Union. He is a ready and effective speaker, and several times his remarks created quite a sensation, as when he spoke of the lady fakirs of the U. M. W.; and how one "Mother Jones" goes through the mining camps calling the children of the miners her bubies, and the miners her boys. "What do you think of the 'mother," he asked the audience, "who shook hands with the judge who had sent five of her boys to jail for terms ranging from three to twelve months, for simply trying to get a little more of the wealth which they themselves create? O, of all fakirs, save us from the lady fakir!

The address was listened to throughout with rapt attention and never did the fakirs get a worse flogging than they got making get a worse flogging than they got on this occasion, and that too to the extreme delight of the vast crowd of workingmen and women which composed the audience, some of whom had come long distances to hear the speaker. Comrade Cox also spoke on the class struggle, and got in some hard licks on the political fakir. He also showed how precessary it was in one field against the

necessary it was in our fight against capitalism to batter down the props on which capitalism stands, also showing the necessity for a working class movement to be revolutionary if success is ever to be at-

The meeting was a great success from every point of view. We sold 10 copies of "What Means This Strike", besides other literature, and getting some subscriptions for our English and German

The St. Louis Kangs have often assert ed that the S. L. P. is dead, yet none of them have the courage to come out and bury us. We are not dead nor even aleeping, and from now on the Kanga will find that we are too much alive and too much on the firing line for their street, interest.

THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG EX-CURSION

A Great Success—Some Observations by a Participant.

The Arbeiter-Zeltung Excursion last Sunday was a great success. It was eleven o'clock before the steamer Laura M. Starin and the barge John Nelson passed under the new and old East River bridges on their way to Raritan Beach. Both vessels were comfortably crowded with as jolly and well-behaved a crowd of excursionists as ever sailed down the

inevitable young man and his best girl (or perhaps some other fellow's best girl) were there in the usual large numbers. They enjoyed the day flirting and dancing, while at night they sang lustily and sought the privacy of some retired nook to tell once more the old, old story. But these precious couples by no means had the steamer and barges to themselves—"there were others," whole families of them, from the aged father and mother and grown-up brother and sister, down to the latest arrival of a couple of weeks ago. They grouped themselves in convenient places, discussed family affairs, or played tag and attacked the lunch baskets with great frequency and considerable zest. A few of the male members went off and engaged in a quiet game of pinochle or discussed party affairs, while the women folks kept party sitairs, while the women folks kept the children in line and compared notes about men and their queer peculiarities. The ride across New York Bay was delightful, showing that magnificent har-

bor in all its besuty. The Kill von Kull and the Rantan River were industrial revelations. Their waters were touched at places by huge oil refineries, electric power houses, ship-building plants, fertilizing and chemical works, the latter of which emitted pungent odors and fumes. At other places large sweeps of marsh meadows were seen filled in with ashes, covered with a net-work of railroad tracks, or surmounted by tres-tles and bridges, with iron furnaces and other large mills dotting them. Huge works in which east iron piping and terr works in which east iron piping and terra cotta are made were frequently seem embedded in some pastoral view and vomiting, as did all the mills, factories and plants described, volumes of black and sooty smoke, from towering iron funcies and brick chimneys. On both sides were the country with the series were the country with the series of the series were contracted to the series of the serie of the Kill von Kull and the Raritan River are many industrial towns of con

The scenery of Staten Island and New Jersey, as seen from the decks of the steamer and the barge, was beautiful and surprising. Imagine a clear, cool day, with a bright blue sky and white clouds. In the distance is at times a flat, at other times a steep and rolling country, that narrows the waterway and seems clos to you. Imagine again sweeping and ex-tensive marsh meadows of yellow, backed by big undulating hills of blue wrapped in parts in mists of gray, and you will get a faint idea of the scenery en route.

There was not much time allowed at the grove and the return voyage was begun at six o'clock. Singing seemed more in favor as twilight fell on the earth for more groups of singers could be seen and heard during that time than at any other time of the day. It is not to be concluded from this that the dancing ceased; on the contrary, that went on with increased hilarity, taxing the vigprous and stirring efforts of the band

When night came the steamer and the when hight came the steamer and the barge went afloating down the Kill von Kull and across the bay in bright moonlight, the silvery sheen of which was constantly reflected in the rising and

falling waters. The dock at East Third street was reached at 12 o'clock. Most of the excursionists were then pretty tired and worn, but all were happy and voted the axcursion an enjoyable affair and a great

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labo

Greeting:-In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Secapon to make nominations for one dele-gate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & abor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.
The nominations shall close on Wed-

nesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote. For the National Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SOM-

ERVILLE. Whereas, The statement and propositions received by Section Somerville

from Thomas Curran and Pierce have been read and fully digested, and, Whereas, They having been found to have been faked, Section Somerville here

by repudiates the piotters of them, and, Resolved, That we hereby express full confidence in the N. E. C. and the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE. EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DIS-

TRICT, MASS. Sections Cambridge, Somerville, Medford and Woburn are requested to send two (2) delegates each to a conference relative to setting a date for holding a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in this dis-Delegates will meet at 7 Marrian street, Somerville, August 24, at 3 p. m.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE WEAVERS IN A WOOLEN TRUST MILL.

Ravages of Consumption Therein Sc Great That Health Board Is Forced to Act-Abonimable Sanitary Arrangements of the Washington Mills.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE) Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.-The city

board of health, which made a tour of inspection at the Washington Mills, as a result of the complaint that a number of cases of consumption had developed amongst its employees, has decided to take no action in the matter until the conditions existing in the other mills of the city have been inspected. The complaint consisted of the follow-

ing letter, recently received from the State Board of Health: "To Roscoe Doble, Clerk of Board

Health, Lawrence, Mass.:
"Dear Sir-The attention of this board has been recently called by Dr. R. C. Cabot, physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, to the prevalence of

phthisis at the Washington woolen mills in your city.
"From his statement it is evident that five cases of the disease have appeared among persons working in this mill, who had gone there within the past year, and these among his practice alone.

view of the fact that phthisis is considered a contagious disease, it must be evident that a source of infection ex-ists in this mill, which should be investigated by your board, and, if possible, measures be taken to prevent its spread

"Yours respectfully,
"FRANK L. MORSE, "Meascal Inspector." Those who are familiar with the awful

conditions existing in some parts of this big plant, and the vile atmosphere which its 63,000 operatives are compelled to breathe, while toiling to produce wealth for the unscrupulous capitalist "gentlemen" of the American Woolen Co., who have been engaged during the past sever mouths in trying to force what is prac-tically a physical impossibility, the ren-ning of two looms on fancy work, upon their weavers, will not be at all surprised to learn of the spread of this most dreaded of all contagious diseases consumption, amongst the employees of the Washington Mills.

In some of the weaverooms, especially Nos. 1 and 2, where 400 of the 750 weavers work, and in the combing, carding dyeing, washing, wet-finishing and other departments, the abominable contrivances used for water closets are such as would surely have been considered disgraceful and health-destroying had they existed in old Damascus 2,000 years ago.

These closets consist of iron trough about 10 feet long, and some 10 by 14 inches in depth and width, with a plug at one end: Over this is set a framework of wood devoid of covers. Two such out-fits are set up parallel to each other and separated by a board partition about 8 feet high, a sign on the outside indicat-ing which sex the thing was intended

The troughs are "supposed" to be flushed out at 10 a, m, and 3 p. m. A detailed description of the results of the existence of these abominations would read like a chapter from "Gulliver's Travels."

The whole business is too disgusting o dwell u slaves of the Washington Mills have never dared, even when on strike, 'to make a protest, a demand that the out-fit be abolished and something decent be installed that would enable them to avoid having to breathe such vile atmos phere as that which is dr.ving so many of them into consumption and an early

grave.
To the class-conscious Socialist work er, who sees great numbers of the working class reduced to so low a con mental and physical degradation as to leave almost no spirit of resistance amongst them, the necessity will be ap-parent of bending greater energy to the ork of arousing the latent intelligence of the workers, .nstilling into them kowledge of the class struggle, and point ing out to them the necessity of lining up in the ranks of the S. L. P., and S. T. & L. A., wherein they may take an intelligent part in the accomplish ment of the social revolution and the emancipation of the working class from the thraldom of wage slavery.

The following is a summary of the accident cases treated during the past twenty-four hours at the Lawrence General Hospital: M. Barry, Pacific Mills, laceration of second and third fingers of the left hand; Eddie Devine, Washington Mills, nail torn from great toe; Peter Hafey, Washington Mills, laceration over right eye; Booth Chatterton, Pacific Mills, amputation of first and second fingers of right hand; Alphonse Thibault, Atlantic Mills, laceration of right hand; Moses Gilliam, Washington Mills, frac-ture of both bones of left leg above the Gilliam was on the elevator at the

Sprian operative at the Washington fell

four stories down an elevator well and

received terrible injuries.

third story of the new storehouse when the rope broke, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the well. Recently a

These are the "risks of labor," of which only the Socialist points out the true cause, and the true remedy therefor, to wit: the private ownership of the machinery of production, and the changing, through the capture and exercise of political power, of that private ownership into collective ownership, the co-operative commonwealth, under which the machinery will be used to aghten the toil of the worker, instead of, as at present intensify it, so that he is lacerated and maimed and murdered while trying to

keep the pace.
The lackeys tell us of the "risks of capital," but we have not heard of any one suffering from lacerated flesh, broken bones, or consumptive lungs being brought to the hospital from on board the splendid yacht of the Ayer family, was are the "main guys" of the American Woolen Co., owners of the Washington Mills.

The Lawrence Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to solicit funds from the various unions in aid of the striking coal miners.

This is the same C. L. U. that tried to block the efforts of the woolen and worsted weavers to organize and render aid to the Olneyville strikers when the two-loom fight against the American Woolen Co. began last spring, denounc ing L. A. 373, S. T. & L. A., as an irregular organization, and loftily disclaiming responsibility for funds collected in aid of people "not affiliated with

regularly organized labor," etc. Despite their efforts, the alliance was founded and is still growing, and has sent nearly \$800 to the Providence strike

The same C. L. U. passed resolutions deploring the effects of the Washington strike on the "business interests" of the city.

George L. Selden, superintendent of the cloth department of the Arlington mills, has severed his connection with that concern after fifteen years of service Selden was formerly agent of a cotton mill at Lake Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The number of changes that have taken place at the Arlington recently is causing no little comment and considerable un casiness amongst the remaining heads of departments. The changes began with Superintend-

ent Lowne of the cotton department; then followed Thomas Andrew, oversee of the packing room; Fred Fifield, pair boss; John R. Ecoh, boss of the has gone, and the others are wondering whose turn it will be next.

Those mills in the past have been dom inated by Englishmen and "old country methods, and the changes now taking place are attributed to the influence of n American capitalist who had made his millions by "American methods," who is gradually acquiring a controlling interest in the Arlington. A big consolidation may be looked for as a result of his plans.

At the Davis and Furber Machine Co.'s shops, located about three miles from Lawrence in the town of North Andover, the "nothing to arbitrate" principle was applied this week to a number of Polish workmen employed in the "scratch" room of that plant, who demanded an increase is wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The demand was refused and the twelve men who started what was intended to be a strike, were summarily discharged; no doubt, as a warning to the rest of the wage slaves in that notorious slave pen, that they must not show any disposition to rebel lest they be sent the same road.

The Davis & Furber concern manufactures textile machinery, mules, dressing frames, etc., and is one of the larglaborers get \$1.25 per day and others apparently whatever they can be got to work for, some few of the "machinists" getting as "high" as \$2 and \$2.25.

MASS. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. is making every effort to develop the necessary resources to wage the most vigoruous battle ever conducted by the S. L. P. in this State. To materialize our plans funds are necessary and in this department of the party's activity we have thus far succeeded to a degree that eclipses any previous effort.

In addition to the Greater Boston Annual Picnic, which will not a liberal sum, the five dollar pledge plan initiated by Section Boston has developed to the point that a sum aggregating to something like \$400 has been secured in pledges.

The fact that \$150 has been received

on account indicates that these pledges are not merely so many names, and ciphers on paper. In addition to the five dollar pledge and the Greater Boston Picnic which was run off on Sat-urday last there are yet to be held two other picnics. One to take place Saturday, Aug. 16, by The Good Intent Association, which is composed of members and sympathizers of the party in the cigar trade, at Keplers Grove Scandinavian Socialist Club will run a picnic at Armory Grove, Roxbury: Sweeney, organizer of Branch Yonkers, a picnic at Armory Grove, Roxbury; one half of the proceeds are to go to the DAILY PEOPLE and the ren ing half to be equally divided between Section Boston and the State Committee. It now devolves upon you, Comrades of Greater Boston, to not alone make The Good Intent Association's Picnic a success, but to enable the Scandinavian Socialist Club to eclipse any previous effort. Do your duty and we shall wage a campaign that will be a credit to the S. L. P.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS.

FAMILY IN NORTH ADAMS FOUND STARVING.

Father Out of Work Arrested for Neglect of Children-Maggots Crawling Over Baby-Both Husband and Wife Sent to Jail.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 11.-When

Dr. J. R. Hobble had occasion to call at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts who live at Greylock, a small suburb of North Adams, one day last week, he found the place in the most shocking condition. On a wrteched apology for a bed lay a three months' old baby which evidently had not been washed since it was born. Maggots were crawling over the child and it seemed to be dying of starvation. The physician found that it was not medical attention the child needed, but nourishing food and care. Two other children appeared to have enough to eat and wear, although they were very untidy.

The whole family were living in such repulsive surroundings that the doctor reported the matter to the police.

Captain Frank Jones and the police matron visited the house late in the evening and took the baby to the hospital, As a further result of the visit a complaint was made out by the chief of police against the three children for being neglected children and the two older ones were removed to the city farm next morning and the parents were arrested. In court George Roberts was charged with non-support and drunks ness and his wife Ida Roberta with lewdness. She pleaded not guilty but later retracted her plea and pleaded guilty although no evidence was produced against her. Robert pleaded not guilty to the charges

against him.
Evidence was produced to show that he had not cared for his family to the best of his ability and that his young wife was unable to properly care for her chiler a. It was also brought out that to kill the baby, the father testifying when he took the stand that they did

ot mean it.

Captain Frank Jones told of his going to the house and finding Roberts drunk and in bed. The provisions of the household were of the scantiest. The city almoner testified that the family had re-ceived aid several months ago, and the evidence of other witnesses showed that without food seat by relatives the family must have starved. Two women who lived in the same house with the Rob-erts family stated that Mrs. Roberts had done fairly well while she had the assistance of her mother but that since the latter's death things had grown from bad to worse. Roberts had worked on the railroad until the spring and had given his wages, which amounted to \$40 per month, to the support of the family. This summer the only work be could get was on a tarm and there has been so much bad weather that he earned very little in this way and was at present out of work. The two older

children were glad to accept bits of food

The court, after hearing the evidence, asked Roberts and his wife if they would be satisfied to have the children put in the custody of the State Board of Charity; but both objected to this plan. Mrs. care of the baby and her husband said he was fond of the children and would rather have them with him. The case was continued for judgment until next morning when in his own defense Roberts said that he had done as well as he could by his family, that he had tried to get permanent employment and failed. As for drinking, he claimed that the only liquor he had in the house was some beer which his wife required to give her strength. He said he had been drinking of this when Captain Jones found him under the influence of liquor. His wife stated that her husband had bought groceries and provisions when he had money and neighbors said they had seen him use the broom and mop in the endeavor to clean up the house. court, nevertheless, found him guilty on the charge of non-support and drunkenness and sentenced him to the house of correction for 90 days. His wife Ida Roberts on the charge of lewdness was sent to the reformatory prison for women at Sherburn for two years. The children were given into the care of the State Charity Commissioners.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN YONKERS.

Yonkers, Aug. 16.-Branch Yonkers of Westchester County opened the campaigu last night with a rousing meeting on Getty's square, the principal street in the city. About 500 were present. Sweeney, organizer of Branca lonkers, who spoke on the issues of the campaign, devoting most of his time to an exposure of the "Workingman's Mayor," Michael Walsh, Sweeney was followed by Frank D. Lyon, of New York, who delivered an address on the "Class by Frank D. Lyon, of New York, who delivered an address on the "Class Struggle," in a clear and eloquent manner, his audience following with rapt attention, that was only broken by apdause, for over an honr. Leaflets showing the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. were distributed.

FACTS FOR WORKERS, No. 2.

The Share of Labor in Its Own Product Necessary Rectification of a Misland ing Statement in the Census of 1900 Censerning the "Net Product" of the Manufacturing and Mochanical In-

Our first article under the head, "Facts for Workers," appeared in THE PEO-PLE of Sunday, July 20. A part of it related to the "share of labor in its product," which we then said was, according to the figures of "Net Product" given by the census, less than one-fifth of the value of the said "Net Product," com-puted at the prices paid on the retail

Owing, however, to the special and ac tually inappropriate meaning given by the ceasus office to the expression, "Net Product," we then made a certain error of statement which must be corrected, as of statement which must be corrected, as it might lead to dispute and confusion. feet the stated result of our calculations that no opportunity be afforded to capians for contesting either the accuracy of our figures or the soundness of

The statement of the census is that the rees Product" of the manufacturing mechanical industries in 1900 was 040,013,638; but that the "Net Proor" (value at the works), after deduct all duplications consequence upon the of materials purchased in a partially infactured form, was \$8,388,409,055,

the total value of such parity manufac-tured materials being \$4,041,717,228.

Taking for granted that the expression "Net Product" meant here—as it usually means—the value "added" by the manu-facturing and mechanical industries the materials supplied by other industries (such as raw products of the farm, of the forest, of the waters, of the mines, etc.), we also used it incorrectly. True, census agent further on observes: "It appealable to make a similar comparion with previous censuses, for this is the oted to differentiate materials con-ed in manufacture between the abraw materials and the materials ed in a partly manufactured form. t, leaving this matter for further cou ation, we hastily inferred from thes additional remarks of the census agent that he had applied a new method, more irate than in the previous censuses ading the "Net Product" in the gen accepted sense of the term, and he had found it to be \$8,388 millions

lars (value at the works). y, we found, however, that we had mistaken in our understanding of mattaxen in our understanding of seasons statement. The sum of 8,388 on dollars, which the census office ithe "Net Product" of manufacturand mechanical industries, is not by the value added by the labor emod in those industries to the raw rais product by other labor. It instants the value of those materials, ther words, it does not represent the Product;" it represents the actual as Product;" it represents the actual as Product; "tree from those arithmal (or bookkeeping) duplications have caused by the sale and transfer lready more or less worked up mais from one establishment to another be divided process of manufacture. The sum of 8,388 rided process of manufacture thile the discrimination between nd partly manufactured materials nestigoably very useful for certain ea, it does not afford a new and mherein. For this particular mans of 1800 is neither better nor a than its/predecessors and we must live follow the same method as we in the "Socialist Almanac," when we invest the ceasus of 1890 and found at at that time the share of labor in a product was apparently 47 percent, and the regular meeting of Section Romoviers, but was only 24 1-2 per cent, if the computation was made at the retail prices. This was, in fact, what we did tregardless of our error in hastily acceptable consultation which we gave the convention held on April 27, 1902; Whereas, Said statement and popositions are based almost exclusively upon the date of said statement. sais for the calculation of the duct" and of the "share of ising them—too numerous perhaps—who is a holy horror of figures. Now, how, if seems necessary, and at any rate my be well, to give as briefly as possible for a clear understanding of the seems manufactured.

1. The "Green Product" in 1900, in-suring the duplications above referred to, 18,040 million dollars. 2. The value of all "materials," in-

2. The value of all "materials," inindian exactly the same duplications,
we 7,300 million dollars, or about 55 per
ant, of the total "Gross Products."

B. By deducting the value of all "marials" from the "Gross Product," the
implications are evidently eliminated, and
we have a "Net Product"—that is, a active a "Net Product"—that is, a setually created by the labor emidd in the manufacturing and mechanizaturing amounting to 5,680 milliollars, or about 45 per cent, of the "Gross Product."

The "total wages"

The "total wages" paid to that la-having been 2,330 millions, and its at "Net Product" 5,630 millions, its therein was apparently 41 per cent-ser words, for every \$100 of value cr price) added by the average r to \$125 worth of materials (raw eady worked up), he received \$41

Having seen the worker as a pro-

In the first place, let us observe that it he not with \$41, but with only \$37, that he appears on the retail markets as a purchaser of values created by labor. Or the 20 per ceut. of his harmings which according to the lowest average found by the statisticians of most repute—must best go to the landlord, one-helf (or \$4) for actual consumption of the laborateduced "means of shelter" at a price which includes, besides the wear and tear

of the tenement that he occupies, the "profit" of the capital engaged in the contruction of that tenement; the other half (or \$4) being levied upon him by the said landlord, as owner of the soil, which is not produced by labor.

6. Now, then, comes the worker on the retail market with \$37 and there finds that the \$225 value (factory price), to which he has contributed \$100 by his labor upon materials worth \$125, has apparently increased on an average 50 per cent., and even more—that is, has ome \$337.50—in passing from the shop or the factory to the market place or re tail store. How did this occur? To be sure some additional labor has been spent in transporting and distributing the probut to those who will take the trouble of reading page 179 of the "So-cialist Almanac," it will be quite plain that the amount added by such useful secessary labor to the factory price, or apparent value at the works, is actually insignificant: it does not amount to per cent. of the total value of the pro-

duct on the retail market. 7. Are we, then, to couclude that the retail price, which represents the final, product, depends upon the will of the be thanked for their considerate treatment of the consumers in not increasing the price more than 50 per cent.? Or are we to understand that it depends on the so-called "law of supply and demand," which, in this case, operates so strangely as to make two prices, namely price" of \$337.50? Either of these two conclusions would obviously be absurd. The simple fact is that the retail price of \$337.50 is the real price and repre sents the real value, because, on an av erage, there is as much labor emb in the manufactured product selling on an average at that price, as is required or the production of gold to the amount

8. But our problem is not yet sound. The question now assumes this new form: How did it occur that a real value represented by a price of \$337.50, could be obtained at the factory for \$225, seeing that an insignificant part of the differ ence (say \$7), is made up of transporting and distributing labor? Again, this que tion is answered in the "Socialist Almanac" (page 177). We quote: "The fact is that not until the last market is reached—the market in which consumers must buy—does the capitalistic process of dividing and sub-dividing among capital ists the surplus value produced by the workers come to an end. The difference the factory price and the retail price is made up in small part of the cost of the labor employed in transportmuch greater part represents that por-They capitalists engaged in trade. "must" ahundon that portion simply becarrying stocks of merchandise, is a fac-tor in the expitalistic process of production, and, as such, is entitled to share in the benefits of that process." other words, the surplus value created by labor, that is, the value produced by the worker over and above his wages, is divided among the capitalists, not in proportion to the number of wage workers in their direct employ, but in pro-portion to the capital at their command

9. We may now sum up and conclude Our worker appears on the retail mar-ket with \$37, which constitute his net earnings for a product worth \$387.50 on that market, but in which figure \$125 of materials produced by other workers, and about \$7 of transporting and distrib

convention, showing that said statement and propositions could not be a reflex of the sentiments of said conven if so, then the party in Rhode Island stands self-convicted of couspiracy and tresson to the S. L. P. of the United

treason to the S. L. P. of the United States; and Whereas, The similarity of the two documents, the Pierce lampoon and the statement and propositions show clearly that they were conceived by the same scheming brains, and for the express purpose of scattling our party press, as proven in their acts in sending those lampoons to the advertising patrons of our PEO PLE, and also to our friends outside the ranks of the S. L. P.; therefore be it

Resolved, that Section Roanoke con demns those lampoons as being absurd unconstitutional, and an infamous insuit to the intelligence of the rank and file of the party in the United States, and, in fact, to all intelligent Socialists

A copy of these resolutions to be sen to Thomas Curran, R. I., and a copy to the N. E. C. for publication in the party

H. D. M'TIER, B. D. DOWNEY, Committee on Resolutions

French Socialist Books

We have en hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, La-fargue, and others are among the au-thors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

on application.

THE TORK LABOR NEWS CO.

S Row Reads at, New York, R. Y. lation. The same is the case in many

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Français." Secretary of the Federation of Seine-et-Oise, Adherent to the Socialist Party of France (Revolutionary Socialist

[Continued from last week.]

RESULTS.

At the present writing the exact totals of votes polled by the Revolutionary Socialist Unity is not known to us; the minister of the interior holds the secret. As yet we are unaquainted with the results posted in the city balls in districts where we have no sections, and the bourgeois press is as still as a mouse on the subject. The results will be published in full by the National Council of the P. O. F. But according to what is already known, the Revolutionary Socialist Unity polled 360,000. A review just out gives the "French Socialist Party" 376,130 votes, and the candidates who repudiated ministerialism it attributes 487,021 votes: The elected candidates of the "French Socialist Party" are 28 in number, representing 166,000 voters, the elected candidates of Revolutionary Socialist Unity are 14 in number, representing 122,854 voters. The names of our 14 elected candidates are, Allard, Denezech, Bouvere, Chauviere, Constant, Coulaut, Dejente, Delory, Dufour, Selle, Sembat, Thurier Vaillant, Walter, The number of our representatives has not diminished, and would have cause for nothing but rejoicing were it not for the fact that Groussier and Zevaes (formerly depu-ties) were defeated, Comrade Groussier was defeated by a nationalist, and com-rade Zoraes, by the architect of the "Grande Chartreuse", Groussier's defeat is due to accidental causes, it is one of the last effects of the craze fomented in Paris by the ministerialists and the nationalists. There are still hundreds of the little storekeepers simple enough to imagine that the political shade of their deputy influences their receipts. The cure is at work, The defeat of Zavaes is due to conlition of all the bourgeois forces. The P. O. F. stand on the class struggle could not but group against it all the "law and order" forces. But, if we experience only defeats such as the one that overtook Zevaes it will argue well for the proximity of the Social Revoluobtained 7,198 votes and was elected on the second by 9,000 votes; at the recent elections he obtained 0,808 votes on the first ballot, and went down to defeat with 10,934 on the second ballot.

There is another defeat over which the

bourgeois should shout itself hourse with joy: the defeat of Guesde. The following figures tell the story and vindicate the scope of the bourgeois victory. Guesde was elected in 1893 by 6,887 votes, defeated in 1898 with 7,998 votes and again defeated this year with 8,728 votes.

It would be appreciating results in a very superficial manner were we to attribute the defeat of some of our comrades and the momentary slow increase of the number of revolutionary socialists to the kind of campaign that was conducted against us. The principal reasons for the actual conditions are more general and are to be sought for elsewhere. They are essentially economical in their na ture. In the first place they hold to the capidly increasing difficulties that weigh so heavily on the little bourgeoisie and heavily on the little bourgeoisie and the small peasants; the little business man, the little shop owner, the small farmer feels himself doomed, but the causes of this remain a mystery. Social-ism, every day presented to them as something awful, is still looked upon as an enemy,-but as a distana enemy, a future enemy. On the contrary, the dihect enemy, the one that is visible ant that can be attacked as the sum total of our political institutions and those who direct them; as a consequence they are pre disposed towards non-socialist political oppositions. But at the same time in a dim, confused way they perceive that the international market where prices are nade is the irremediable cause of their misery; as a consequence they are at the mercy of the nationalist journalists, who denounce the Jews and the foreigners as onsible cause of all woe and misfortune. This is sufficient to occasion a strong retrograde and nationalist current of ideas, without any depth, certainly, but all the more violent as it is the result of rithinking exasperation. On the other hand, the wage workers form the im-mense majority of the nation; quite a

large proportion are piece workers or are employed in small shops, where the creasing shortage of work transforms these workers into dependents upon the small store keepers, who alone give credit. The class-instinct, the solidarity in demands resulting from solidarity in exploitation, does not exist for them, except as a lightning flash when brutal economic crises throw them in masses into the street. They are consequently intellectually tributary upon small industry and small commerce. Fin-ally, where, as in Roubaix, this matter ial situation exists only for a minority of the workers, the capitalists employ methods against the workers that can only be smashed in revolution. In effect, there, nearly one half the children go to clerical schools—the inducements for the parents to send them are the clothing given the children and the many gifts in kind they receive. The clergy, in its house to house visits, soon become acquainted with the degree of misery suf-fered by the different families, and they advise the capitalists when a donation nere, there, or elsewhere should be made. Under such conditions the municipal re-forms instituted by the Socialist council

other cities. Such things make the Rad icals howl when they occur in towns no-der their control, but they look on with

complacency when it happens elsewhere. Finally, ministerialism is one of the most terriffic blows ever directed against the recruiting of Socialists in France. After the shameful retreat of the radical Bourgeois Donner Ministry in 1896, an immense number of workers came down out of the clouds and joined the ranks of socialism, they finally saw that the bat tles carried on between the radicals and anti-radicals were fights in form only whose value was about zero in as far as they were concerned, they hoped that th name socialism would be a safeguard against the successive bankruptcies that had marked the parliamentary action of radicals, from the point of view of their promises only, be it understood Now this is the manner in which the Minister Millerand answered their

"Mr. Millerand-goes on to say Mi Barthon, the opportunist leader in his at Orleans on the 6th of Aprilpeeded but scant time to rejuvenate the mying of Mirabeau and to demonstrate that a collectivist who becomes a min is not a collectivist minister. Certaily, the merce, held by tactical necessities, and obedient to powerful and necessar; friendships, has not ceased to affirm his fidelity to the program of St. Mande But at the same time, he has realized so clearly the necessities of governmen and the exigencies of power that little by little his attitude, at first ardent and imperious, submitted to, and was finally lominated by the doctrines, the methods and even the politics of M. Waldeck In speaking of these thing I in no way intend to blame the Minister of Commerce, quite the contrary, this evolution is all in his favor, I only mention them, to explain how by dissipating our suspicions this evolution made it possible for certain Republicans, among whom was myself, to rally to the sup port of M. Waldock-Rousseau in his tasl of Republican defense and Republican

"I could cite, were it necessary to do so, decisive proofs upon decisive proofs, gathered day by day during the course of events. I shall only mention a few Mil "It means something when M. lerand, on three separate occasions rotes to maintain the Vatican embassy when he votes the religious budget, the appropriation of the secret fund, and rejects the gradual income tax. But still more fraught with significance is the fact that he participated, involving to the full extent, his ministerial responsibility and solidarity, in the attitude, so cour ageous, so proud, so patriotic, adopted by the Chief of the Ministry, upon the question of the extension to all the mis donaries of the indemnity advanced upon the promises of China, to the victims of the Boxers, I imagine that M. Ley guis rejoiced when a few days later his collectivist colleague adhered to the position he took in his speech when he de nied to the university professors in the face of the threats (?) made by M. Jaures, the right of doing and of talking as they saw fit outside of their classes. "But still other facts come back to

of being retained because they concern Socialist. Without mentioning his Calais, it is a fact that the Minister of Commerce saw no reason why he should interpellate his colleague; M. Baudin, occasions of the Carmaux Monceu-les-mines strikes on and on a certain he did in 1894 when in the ranks of the opposi tion and incidentally, let it be said, that th that time his interpretation of the law In a similar manner when during the labor troubles at Mar seilles M. Waldeck-Rousseau expelled an Italian deputy and several Italian agitators. Mr. Millerand did not seem to remember that on a similar occasion, a few years ago, he addressed a violent in terpellation to the then Minister of the Interior. Finally, at the time of the threatening strike to the miners. I cannot recall that he endeavored to foist upon the ministry the opinions about the of the military that he so frequently gave expression to when in the ranks of th

opposition and -I could, if necessary, make other citations covering happenings sluce the elections going to show that the only ones attained, the only ones discredited by the events of the last campaign are the moguls of the "Parti Socialiste Francais." I believe our American comrades will be satisfied with what has already been presented. They who were with us, the "intolerants," at the beginning of the ninisterialist crises will find in the last citation taken from one of our hitterest foes good reason for maintaining unshakable confidence in the uncom promising attitude they have assumed.

Out of the last electoral campaign (May 1902) the Revolutionary Socialist Party has come forth strengthened and purified. There now exists in France s compact and numeous army corps to guide the proletariat to emancipation. Contrarywise those who hope to see salvation issue forth from a series of pariamentary reorganizations, gradually leading up to the barmony of to-morrow spontaneously spring from out of the economic anarchy of to-day. We, the revolutionary Socialists, know that the battles of to-day are but skirmishes preparatory to the decisive struggles of morrow, we know that these are not de pendent upon the concerted volition of such or such other groups of militants declaring that the clock struck the hour, but that they will be the natural consequences of the econupheavals visited upon the old world by the irresistable and leveling competition of the new. The class conscious Socialist has cause for rejoicing, we have jus weathered a gale that would have swept to destruction any part not auchored to the class struggle. If to-morrow clrcumstances' should arise compelling th exploited of France to turn towards us st as 800,000 bourgeois suffered in 1789-93 to raise to the ground the superarguated justitutions of the ancien regime, so will the 360,000 class conscious Socialists of the France of to-day suffice to hurl into the abyse of time the capitalist system and its last supporter. Speed the day!

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Its Enormous Consolidation Traced to Their Humble Beginnings.

Written especially for the Dally People.

Minneapolis, Aug. 12.-The evolution of the flour milling industry in Minneapolis fusnishes a most interesting example of the speedy development of capitalist industry, as it embraces a period of scarcely forty years. In the sixties there were only a few mills here. At that time it involved an enormous expense to get mill supplies to Minneapolis, these having to be shipped here from Pittsburg. Moreover Minnesote did not raise any wheat for general milling; this had to be secured from Iowa and Wisconsin, and hauled overland in wagon, a distance over 100 miles. The first flour shipped from Minneapolis to the East in 1858 cost \$2.25 per barrel; now the rate is less than forty cents.

In 1865 Minneapolis shipped from its two mills 78,830 barrels of flour. Coutrasting this with the shipment of 1899, which was 14,000,000 barrels, considering besides the supply for a greatly in creased home market, and we may get a fair idea of the tremendous industry that has here been built up by labor. What has made the steady and rapid

growth of the flour industry in Minneapolis is its favorable location, it being situated in the center of the wheat belt of the United States, not far distant from Lake Superior ports, which makes transportation favorable. Again, the Mississippi river supplies a water power that is one of the greatest in the country; the Falls of St. Anthony. This waterfall is the mighty motive power that sets the vast machinery of twenty five giant mills in operation.

perfect process of evolution can be traced in the art of milling. 'The "stone age" had to give away to the "age of iron" as soon as it had developed to the point that it suggested to the practical mind a new process for grinding flour, namely the iron roller process. This, and many other inventions that followed, forced a complete revolution in the milling industry. It was in 1874 that the roller process, known as the Hungarian system, was introduced first in the Washburn A. Mill, which was then the largest mill in the United States. One mill after another adoptes this improved method; and to-day it has become so general that a mill of the old process could no more compete in making flour for the market with the modern mill, than could hand loom weaver compete with Northrup loom. It follows then that s the more perfected machine was introduced by one firm it forced the others in line until its use became general.

Then, again, the advantage favored the

one that could get the most work out of their wage slaves and the system of profit grinding in the mills has now co down to a fine point. Competition has more severe with the increased output of flour per mill, so a scramble for markets has ensued and trade abroad has developed. Gradually, through the logic of events, as the machinery develop the principle of centralization of the ownership of the mills went on. small owner after the other of the mill owners had to sell out or go out of b ness until the mills were practically owned by stock companies. Then the next process was to freeze out the small stockholders of each individual mill. The large stockholders having investments in several mills at a time, the process pursued was mostly this: One mill after another would close down and stay so for mouths, because there was "no market" for its flour. No dividends would, of course, be declared; and in this way the small investors were downed. They generally were glad to sell out their shares for little or nothing. It was a commot saying among the mill wage slaves, as they made the round of the mill district in search of work, that the big capitalist sharks profited more by keeping the nills closed down. In a short time the flour milling inter-

est was practically consolidated into a

few large companies, the largest being the Pillsbury, the Washburn, the Washburn-Crosby, the Northwestern Consolidated, the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company and a few others. In 1889 an English syndicate bought the flour mills of the Pillsbury Co. and its grain elevators, and the mills of the Washburns and the entire waterpower of St. Anthony, which was then owned by the Minneapolis Mill Co., and St. Anthony Water Power Co. When this Authony Water Power Co. purchase took place the good citizens of Minneapolis thought that it would hamper the growth and welfare of the city to have a foreign concern control one of its principle industries, as the profits would go into the coffers of Englishmen instead of Americans, who, it was thought, would do nothing to further the interests of Minneapolis. But again was the really beautiful character of international capitalism demonstrated. La-stead of simply gobbling up the profits at once, the English syndicate expended \$1,000,000 thereof to improve the St. Authory Falls, by building a dam and a power house for the generation of electricity. Now the Falls not only run the mills, but they furnish immeuse electric power, which the syndicate leases to the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. This they did to the great glee of the Minneapolitans, especially, of course, to those interested in the T. C. R. T. C., to whom it has been a means of making large fortunes; and, of course, to the still greater glee of the English syndicate who now draws millions a year in the form of profits from the hide of the Minneapolis workingmen. In 1899 the United States Milling Co.

of New York purchased, first, the mills of the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Co., and later, those of the Northwestern Consolidated, thus securing the controlling interests of eight large mills. At the present time the flour milling interest of Minneapolis is practically under the control of three firms, the Pillsbury-Wash-burn, under which name the English syndicate is incorporated, the WashburnCrosby and the Northwestern Consoli-

dated To give the readers of THE PEOPLE an idea of what an amount of flour can and is produced by these mills, we quote the following from "Commercial Min neapolis," of 1900:

"In a day the flour mills of Minneapolis can grind 75,700 barrels of flour. This, if made into bread, would yield 19,303,500 loaves. So that the mills of Minneapolis, grinding steadily, would give a loaf of bread every day to every man, woman and child living in the thickly setthed area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. In a year they would at this rate 27,030,500 barrels of flour These, if laid end to end, would stretch half way around the earth. In a year they actually do produce 15,000,000 rels of flour. These would fill 75,000 ordinary freight cars and make a train 511 miles long. With the necessary locomo tives to draw these cars, they reach from Minneapolis to Kansas City. This illustrates again the enormou

power of the modern machines of pro duction. The milling industry in one city alone with such a comparatively insig nificant expenditure of labor power as i takes to operate these mills, can supply vast population with bread. In the face of such figures as these, it ought to be plain that no one need to suffer want but, on the other hand, not only ought to have plenty of all the necessities, but also pleuty of leisure along with it. It demonstrates again that all our misery is due to the capitalist ownership of th means of production and their operation simply for profit. The problem of sys been solved, the problem of concentra-tion and collective operation has been solved; now for the collective owner ship of these gigantic powers. Thi question can only be solved at the ballot box through the Socialist Labor Party. A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

THE TENEMENT FORUM.

It Considers the Relation of the Church Towards Socialism.

There was an exultant look upon the faces of "Jerry" and O'Brien, Sr., that evening as Otho made his appearance and took his accustomed place on the top step of the family stoop.

"You're in for a roasting this time, sure, Otho," said "Danny" Murphy, at the same time nudging Otho and making a grimace at the elder O'Brien, who was closely scanning in the fading twilight an article appearing in the "Cath olic Standard and Times."

"Did you hear the latest?" asked 'Jerry" of Otho.

"Well," replied that individual, "what is it this time?"

"It's an article," said "Jerry," "in the papers telling about how the Holy Father has spoken against Socialism." "Otho," said O'Brien, Sr., at this juncture, "I can't see how you can be a Socialist now, after the Church has spoken against it."

"What has the Church to do with my politics?" queried Otho sharply of O'Brien, S. "I may accept the authority of the Church upon matters pertaining to religion though always guided'by my reason but in regard to my material affairs and especially my political belief I accept no teaching from the Church for the Church is not an authority upon political economy such as the Socialist teaches, and it cannot consistently be so, for the Church is a monarchial institution, having its princes and other high titles such as exist under a monarchial form of government, and as such is entirely foreign to the republican principles which we proclaim. Again, if you wanted a suit of clothes you would no go to a butcher for them, or if you wanted to settle a law point you not have recourse to others but those who are authorities upon the subjec at issue. You don't go to a politician for your religion, nor should we, for the same reason, go to the Church for our

"Well, ye may be right there, Otho, after all; but tell me, why does the Church warn us against Socialism?" asked O'Brien, Sr.

"I am glad you brought this question up for discussion, Mr. O'Brien," replied Otho, "for it is a question which is oftentimes misunderstood by the unthinking, who falsely imply that when the Pope speaks or expresses his individual opinion upon a political subject. that what he says is Church doctrine. article of belief emenating from an in-

fallible source. "You will remember," continued Otho, "that when the working clasrevolutionists of France were endeavoring to throw off the galling yoke of monarchy, the ruling powers of the Church were against them, while the lower orders of the clergy were more or less in sympathy with the masses being naturally in touch with them You know that it was quite natural for the high powers of the Church of France to be ardent supporters of the government, on account of the tither which they received from the imperial government. It was to their interest to do so and likewise it was for the interest of the monarchists to have the support of the clergy knowing full well the influence which the Church exerted over the people.

"But despite the opposition of the Church and state the revolution was successful; the monarchy was over-thrown and the republic established. Of course the high officials of the Church suffered; it was natural that they should as do all others who seek to stem the inevitable course of evolution in society.

"Well what was the result? The Church immediately changed its attitude and its ancient doctrine that "kings and queens are divine representatives" became a memory of the past; the supreme will of the people

TRADE UNIONS . .

are being thoroughly discussed just now by members of the Socialist Labor Party. Some say a Socialist should belong to "union," even though it be a "pure and simple" organization, while others hold that an economic organization is not necessary to attain the Socialist Re-

The Literary Agency of the Party has an excellent leasiet covering briefly the subject-matter. The leasiet is entitled

THE ATTITUDE OF THE OCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADE UNIONS

As an indication of its contents, we reproduce the introductory paragraph: This leaflet discusses the trade unit question thoroughly and scientifically, it Sections would distribute it broadcast. t Sections would unstrument accuse us he mendacity of those who accuse us he mendacity of those who accuse us of being "union wreckers" would be apparent to need argument for its

In the first place, Socialism not only recognizes but prominently holds to view the fact, that under the present economic system there is of necessity a class struggle between the possessing or capitalist class and the ispossessed or wage-working class; that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant; that every worker is constantly threatened with reductions es or loss of employment; that he naturally seeks to defend his daily pittance from the greed of the enemy; that he cannot, singly, make any defence, and that he must, con-sequently, unite with his fellows for purposes of combined resistance, the first step in this direction being a union of the workers of the same trade, necessarily followed by an alliance between the various trades,

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came to be recognized by the Church as something that was deserving of its respect and establishing itself to the new order of things soon became the staunch defender of the republic. Though for that matter it had to, just the same as you or I have to adapt ourselves to the present system of gov-

"We again see the attitude of the Church during the Spanish-Cuban war. Throughout that war the high officials of the church in Cuba were defenders of the Spanish system of extortion, rapine and murder, while the lower orders of the clergy were more or less in sympathy with the revolutionists, me of them even going so far as to be thrown into prison on account of their Cuban sympathies. The church officials at that time preached that it was a sacrilege to levy war against Spanish authority, whether that authority was exemplified by acts of the nost savage brutality ever chronicied in the history of civilization; but at length the revolution was accomplished, and again was the Church conscious of fact that it was useless to step in the way of inevitable evolution. Why was the Church loyal to the Spanish gov-ernment? Simply because its high hurch dignitaries received large tithes from the government in return for its support of the monarchical system of government.

"You will also remember how the Bishop of Havana Issued a tirade against the United States Government on account of that government's interference to put a stop to Spanish atro-cities. Why did he fear this government so much? Because his salary of of \$7,500 and magnificent palace were in danger.

"And so It is to-day with the Socialist movement. As the movement pro-gresses to its inevitable course you will notice the under strata of the argument, while the upper strata will cling to the capitalist system of society just so long as that system keeps affoat, until like all other ruling classes who have succumbed to the ever changing evolution in the social order of things, it sinks out into oblivion carrying all the barnacles which cling to ita rotten hulk.

Doesn't is seem inconsistent to you. Mr. O'Brien, for the Church in England praying for the success of British arms in South Africa, when it knew quite well that success was being achieved by the slaughter of thousands of women and children, the butchering of the thousands of brave Boer farmers, defending the precious liberty for which our American forefathers fought? Wasn't it inconsistent to see the Church of Spain praying for the success of Spanish, arms, and the Church in America praying for the success of American arms? Is it not inconsistent for the Church to preach the gospel of peace, and yet everywhere laud the so-called heroic acts of "our gallant boys in blue," when they achieve some victory over a handfu! of those heathen to whom Christ bade His followers to go forth and teach?

"Can we, then, in the face of such inconsistencies, accept the word of Pope Leo XIII. upon any question pertaining to political economy?" "It looks as though we can't," said

O'Brien, Sr., looking sadly at his news-"Troth, "interjected "Jerry" at this

point, "I'll vote me own way, no matther what the Church says,"
"That's all right, "Jerry," said
"Danny," if you'll only vote the right

"And never forget," said Otho, as he started to leave, "that in the affairs of the world, and the history of the past proves it, men lead, and the Church follows; or, in other words,

Interest first, and Faith after." And the moon's dimming light in the distance shed a benediction over the greetings of the scattering group. FUTURE HOPES

(The End.)

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

The Concentration of Capital and the Impotency of Ancient Weapons against Modern Centralized Capital Call Loudly r the Adoption of More Up-to-Date Methods by the Trades Unions.

The present year has been particu-larly marked by the extraordinary ac-tivity of two industrial phenomena ion of capital and extensive conselidation of capital and extensive above irquisiss—which should claim the closest attention of all who have an interest in the welfare of the country and in the progress and advancement of the class which represents the strength and brain and defence of the nation—the working class.

On the field of capital the year has with a series of the strength and brain and defence of the nation—the working class.

On the field of capital the year has witnessed a rapid development of the principle of centralisation. From the lecal and national and million-dollar aspect of trust formation that excited bewilderment and wonder a leap forward has taken piace, creating trusts of infernational operation, of multi-hillien-dollar magnitude, that, in the extent of their power and possibilities, create a sentiment of awe and a premonities of danger.

enities of danger. The shipping, oil, provision and steal actions are the most prominent iss of this muiti-billion, inter-

On the field of labor we see every-rhere indications that the present year will go far beyond any of its predecossors in the extent of the manifesta-tions of the discontent of the working class through, the only channel, by which it has so far endeavored to dem-santrate its disastisfaction with the triatment received at the hands of the employing class—the strike.

Of the strikes of the year those of greatest magnitude thus far are: The strike of the Southern textile workers, the teamsters and freight handlers of leaden, the strike of the brewery work-

Serion, the strike of the brewery work-ers of Boston, the silk workers of New Jersey, the rug and the tapestry wenv-ers of Philaselphia, the freight hand-lers of Chicago, the general strike now on in the anthractic coal fields, the strike of Rhode Island street car men for the enforcement of a ten-hour law

fer the enforcement of a ten-hour law shd our own strike against a two-loom system of work, which affects three fitates and includes ten of the best equipped plants in the country. These are some of the more impor-tant labor struggles, considering the number affected and the duration of the strikes; but, ranged along with these, there are innumerable outbreaks through the length and breadth of the he strates; but, ranged along with head, there are innumerable outbreaks brough the length and breadth of the and whith hear testimony to the fact but the working class, even in these called times of prosperity cannot ope to ramain unconscious of the an-tendem of the capitalists to the interests, or to escape from
contact with the mailed flat
immediately ungloved when the
displays unwillingness to subthe extortions of "Brother" Cap-

dee, we will presume, will have appudence to attempt to deny that puttion of capital is being enorgetism of capital in the capital industries are to display their ignorance of the tendencies by claiming that second of the capital industries are most important industries are at an accelerated rate until all nost important industries are under its domination. Here, a have a revolution, already achieved, in the control of instead of numerous hold-imparatively small amounts of whose interests, in some inwould be served by the discrete or competitors, we must present competitors, we must prevantage of competitors, we must prete, to meet in the future when
sight into conflict with the employclass, not one or a dosen individucapitalists who will face us with dividual capital, but we shall contend with the collective ital of the entire industry. And are formerly the plants in other as of the country would continue in stion to the disadvantage of the ts in which strikes were in prog-we shall see those plants oper-in future strikes to the detriment asse on strike and to the aid of the

If we note the results of recent weepers and the tapestry workof Philadelphia were concluded
a certain amount of success for
strikes. In those strikes the
tery contended with a number of
talists controlling separate estabments who were, it is true, in some
of combination against the

atively small capital. But when we keep to that wing of the working class my that finds itself confronted by sociadated capital, we observe proceed and heroic struggle, it is true, little cause for hope of victory to weters' battle.

In the street strike of last year, in the street strike of last year, in the strike that is now on, in the struggle of the Böttles brewery workers, in fight against concentrated capital the enforcement of law by the fight against concentrated capital the enforcement of law, by the ode laised street car workers, is phastised the weakness of the trade on to cope alone with the might of trailing capital, which, powerful aga it has does not soom, as the them apparently do, to enlist as its the powers of organized society—judges, police and military. These has against combined capital are ser drawn out and entail greater terms and have infinituty smaller meed of success than those in which is made what might now be termed

My organized.

fect organization of capital (the trust as yet but 6,000 of the esti-26,000 looms in the United mated 26,000 States). And if the weavers are able to hold their ground it is probable that they will compel the American Wooller

Company to came to terms. Yet it cannot be denied that if a strike had been in operation for the same length of time and as effectively against any one or even all of the in dividuals who operated the plants on strike previous to their acquisition by the trust they would have been obliged

to surrender, or go out of business. We see from the resistance that they exhibit how their position has been strengthened by their consolidation into a \$65,000,000 combination, and how more difficult it is becoming for workingmen to exact justice from the employers of to-day by giving battle with the same weapons that were ef-fective under conditions which must now be reckoned as bygone.

What shall the workers do under these changed conditions? Disband their unions and lay down in hopeless submission and dependency at the feet of the capitalists? By no means. The union must be maintained, but it can only continue its existence by equip-ping its armory with the weapons needed to give effectiveness to its bat-ties with the capitalists.

Unions are an absolute necessity to the working class, and more so now than ever, since the union of capital must be met by a consolidation of the most perfect character on the part of labor. But in our acknowledgement of the merits of consolidation and union let us not blind ourselves to the fact that there is a vast difference between an organization that sets before itself a noble aim to accomplish the betterment of the condition of the working class and will avail itself of every opportunity at its command for that n in attempts to blind the workers to the fact that times change and changed times call for changed methods, and waste the strength of the union mem bers in singing the praises of days and

ossibilities that are past.

We must learn to distinguish between name and substance; between reality and shadow. There is nothing to be gained by a blind worship of the word union; but there is everything to gain by an intelligent application of the principles of a thorough unionism that seeks definite and tangible advantages from its unity,

Perhaps no other earthly institution has been, and is yet, subjected to such flagrant abuse as trade unionism. And this abuse comes not from the capital-ists alone; the most disgrace and con-tempt accrues to it from a class whose

members pose as "friends" of labor.

The union has, by its "friends," been enshrined as an idol before which workingmen must bow and not ques-tion. It has been transformed into a fetich; into a god immutable, whose rites must be performed by the elect, and which must be maintained by the sacrifices of its devotees. The thunders of the idol are losing their terror: the god is growing feeble and pallid, and it is high time that the idol were shattered. Instead of prostrating our-selves before an impotent fetich, the conditions demand that we band our-selves into organisations for the real protection of our interests, and not rely upon the throwing of our silver upon

the altars of a light that fails. In the beginnings of trade unio he now ancient tactics proved of value. In the land of its origin the working en of those days possessed no political power; the employers of labor were financially weak, and the strike possessed terrors which wrung from them concessions to the workers. The competition among the employers themselves gave strength and power to the trade union weapon, and by the use of that weapon the working class secured much good and a considerable ameloration of their hardships. But with the passing of time and the devaluation of capital, the old style velopment of capital, the old velopment of capital, the old style anion has lost the greater part of its

As well might we urge the sole use of the flintlock gun in our army, be-cause it was the weapon with which our independence was obtained, as to our mospendence was obtained, as to cling to the old methods in our trade union, because our class gained some advantage from them in the past. We witness the change from the fintlock of the Revolution to the mus-

zie-loader percussion firer of the days of the Rebellion, and from that to our modern equipment. In the fight be-tween capital and labor we have had the addition of the boycott as a sup-plement to our armory, and that marks about all the improvement we have made in the means by which we carry on our struggle with an enemy co stantly becoming more and more impregnable to the assaults of these arms. For our part we hold that it is about time that we utilised some other weap-on. And we stand for the extension of union principles to the ballot box, and

the use of our votes as Krag-Jorgen-sens to rout the forces of capitalism from the government strongholds, the control of which enables them to make our strikes and boycotts abortive. our strikes and boycotts abortive.

There are some trades to-day in which it is possible to make improve-ments in the condition of those who follow them by the use of the strike and the boycott; such, for instance, are the painters, carpenters, bricklayers and those engaged in the building trades generally, where centralization has as yet not stepped in. But in the great industry of the country, such as manufacturers of flour, steel, wooleng, outindustry of the country, such as man-uffecturers of flour, steel, woolens, cottons, shoes and others of like nature, and in the railroad and mining indus-tries, and practically in all businesses where massive capital is utilized, there shines the light that has been evolved by recent experience—labor must pur-sue tactics different from the past if it would maintain its position and comoat the tyranny and greed of the lords

of the machinery of production.

The union men in those trades where there is yet hope of compelling fair conditions vaunt the methods by which they secure those conditions, forgetful of the fact that the same means bring very différent results when applied in trades that have developed more rap-The union men of those trade are apt to prove conservative, and will

robably combat any change. There is another group that resists all efforts to establish the labor move ment in a more advantageous position and these are the gentry who are look ing for some personal gain through their connection with unionism. The have a holy horror of work, and by getting into an official position in the labor movement they hope to escape from the hell that is the lot of the average workingman. The most of this breed usually do a side business as political steerers and look with eyes of longing to the day when they will hold down some political snap as a reward for their steering. As a matter of fact political plums have been thrown to this tribe to a considerable extent, and offices ranging from commissionership of immigration to juggler of spittoons in city halls have been and are occupied by once ardent trade unionists who could see no harm in "working"

the working class, The responsibilty for this condition of affairs rests upon the workingmen themselves. If they would see to it that they take sufficient interest union affairs to attend the meetings and keep an eye on the business of the organization, and put a halt on every move by which any one could derive nal benefit from his connection with the union, instead of merely sending in dues and allowing the conduc of sairs to fall into the hands of the tricksters who always watch for such opportunities, there would soon be a

opportunities, there would soon be a scarcity of the tricky, windy and ignorant frauds who are the disgrace and ruin of the working class movement.

It will be urged by some that the trade unions are already manifesting considerable interest in affairs political; that they are already sleeting labor. cal; that they are already electing labor candidates, in some towns and cities Yes, but this is merely a revival of the blunders made during the days when the Knights of Labor were a power in the land. The labor candidate who is tagged on to a Democratic or Republican ticket can accomplish nothing serviceable to the working class. He will wind up as did his forerunners of Knights of Labor days by utilizing his position to guard against his ever getting back among the workers.

The only political work that can reund to the advantage of the tollers is such as recognizing the robbery and enslavement of the wealth producers by the capitalists, takes the field openly for the overthrow of the pirate class and demands the establishment of a government that will guarantee to the creator of wealth the enjoyment of the fruits of his exertions.—The Strikers Call and Textile Advocate.

ANOTHER "LABOR PARTY."

Its Inception Due to Refusal of Labor Day Appropriation.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)
Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lawrence is the latest city to be affected by the "independent labor ticket" scheme.

A municipal convention composed of delegates of the various "yune-yuus" is to be held to discuss the advisability of putting up a "labor" ticket at the next

John B. Cameron, shining light and John B. Cameron, shining light and regular candidate of the "Social Dem.," "Socialist," "Kangaroo," "Multi-nomial" party, is a delegate from the Carriage Workers; Wm. Lynch, ditto, ditto from the Tailors; John F. Henry, ditto, dito, from the Textile Workers. Cameron and Lynch favor the "independent" scheme, and Henry claims he will "bore from within" to prevent that and get them to endorse the Kangaroo, while the fakirs claim they will get the Kangaroos to endorse them. Henry's co-delegate is the notorious T. P. Cahill, who has been neither a tertile worker ner. "yune-yun" member since he was ex-pelled rom the N. T. W. for going to a convention with false credentials.

Cabill recently succeeded in joining the textile workers' local, they call it a weavers' union, which is composed mainly of a few Canadian cotton workers in the Atlantic Mills.

The reason for the whole thing is to

be seen in the refusal of the Board of Addermen to pass an appropriation of \$1,000 to assist the C. L. U. in the cele-bration of Labor Day. The fukits, mostly Democrats, at once hit upon this plan of forcing the politicians to "recog-nize" them. They are simply trying to show that they can control the balance of power, and whichever gang does the most "recognizing" can obtain control of the city government,

The convention will undoubtedly be a circus, with the honest dupe shouting for a non-partisan" labor ticket; the Kangaroos boring from within; one crowd of freaks seeking the endorsing of the "honest" men on the various tickets: and another crowd calling for the out-right endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Amidst all this crookedness and confusion the S. L. P. will go right on with its campaign, denouncing the crooks and fakirs and pointing out to the worker that their only hope lies in the policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which does not permit its members to mix up or compromise with ward heclers and labor-faking politicians.

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SPENCER'S "COMING SLAVERY"

stituting his book entitled "The Man versus The State"; the other three parts are (1)-"The New Toryism", (2)-"The Sins of Legislatures" and (3) "The Great-Political Superstitions." Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations" is based upon two ideas; first, individual liberty or the doctrine of laissez-faire; second, that man's self-love is God's providence or, in other words, that the individual in pursuing his own interest, best promotes the general welfare. James Anderson argued that private interest is the true source of public good; while Malthus claimed that the passion of self love, not benevolence, works for the social good.

The central idea running through most of Spencer's writings, on social questions, shows him to have been an enthusiastic disciple of these economists. That idea is that every one should be free to do that which he wills, providing, in so doing, he infringes not the freedom of any other person. However, in his "Principles of Ethics", under the head of "Justice." he maintains that as the preservation of the species must take precedence over everything else, therefore it becomes necessary for the individual to submit to such social obligations as will best accomplish this result. Here he seems to convey the idea the individual does owe certain social obligations; while on the contrary, one reading "The Coming Slavery", is lead to believe that no social obligation is recognized in his philosophy. His conception of individual freedom, as set forth in this essay, seems to be much the same as the yankee, who defined it as that state or condition which permitted an American to do as he d----pleased In it he combats what he conceives to be the socialist tendencies of the age and does it from the standpoint of an out-Herods the Herod of individualism viz., the christian church, in his effort

to create the impression that every tub should stand its own bottoms and that none should eat if they do no work. In his condemnation of the poor laws, charity in all forms, free schools, public libraries, sanitary laws, Government mail service, municipal water works and lighting plants, public parks, the factory acts and all public measures that tend to restrain the cupidity of the individual in the interest of the body social, Spencer carried the philosophy of individualism to its almost logical conclusion. To have been perfectly logical he ought to have argued that the old, the crippled, the insane and all others unable to care for themselves, should be knocked on the head or at least left to die. Such at east was the conception of Darwin's Fuerian who, when asked why in times of famine they killed and ate their old men and women and saved the dogs replied, "Old people cat food, dogs catch

Spencer, in this contribution to the literature of sociology, has placed social-ists throughout the world under lasting obligations to him as, In it, he has said, and said boldly, what the average bour geois economist and socialogist think but are to coward to say. In it he practically admits, that the welfare of the rate or tax payer is what concerns him most. Some one has pointed out that a half century before "The Coming Slavery" was written the auther mapped out his "Synthetic Philosophy", then re-tired from the world and during all these years has been busily employed develop-lug the principles therein laid down, utterly oblivious of the great social and economic changes that have taken place out. This is all there is in the phrase during this period. Especially does this indictment hold against the article under consideration. While the essay, in the main, is an attack on state socialism of what Liebknecht styled state capitalism, which bears no analogy to scientific socialism, and while the disciples of the latter will agree with many of the propositions he here lays down, especialpropositions he nere may down, toptuary ly that charity in any form or sumptuary laws like prohibition, are not in any sease a remedy for social ills, at the same time hey will combat every proposition that tends to make the interests of the individual paramount to that of society.

The central idea running through the

whole philosophy of evolution as expounded by Darwin, Huxley, Wallace and Hackel, is that environment is the prime determining factor in producing the hanges on which the theory of natural selection is based. Spencer, in his attempt to combat what he conceives to be social ism, totally ignores this central idea and instead, makes man's desire, not his environment, the basis of all social and economic change.

In not one word, line or sentence, does he give any evidence to show that he cossesses, in even the slightest degree, a knowledge of the writings of either Marx, Engels, Bebel, Bax, Lafargue, Hyndman, Kautsky, Liebknecht or any other writer on this subject, who social ists recognise as authority; hence one cannot help wondering what this brilliant philosopher's opinion would be on the subject of socialicm as set forth by the above authoritative writers. These men, as well as the author of "Synthetic Philo-sophy", accept as true the theory of evolution as set forth by Charles Darwin nearly sixty years ago and by applying the fundamental laws of evolution to the body social, they contend that the next step on the ladder of social progress is what Spencer seems to think he is combatting in this easy; viz, socialism.

To Spender government or the state, is inconceivable without force. From his

The above named essay by Herbert | standpoint the sole function of the govern-Spencer is one of the four parts con- ment is to tax and rule the members of the body social. Apparently he cannot conceive of a social organization and the disciplining necessary to make that or-ganization ineffective, without tyranny.

In this essay he says nothing that would lead any one to think he has any conception whatever of the socialist theory regarding the future state or cooperative commonwealth. Had he ever read and digested Engels' conception of the state, under socialism, he would never have confounded the despotism he pictures with the administration of affairs under the socialist republic.

Taking the following definition of socialism—as "A social system that will be based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth, production and distribution, said production and distribution being carried on cooperatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work, under a semi-democratic, semirepublican administration; compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his propor tionate share of the social expenses"-and we feel confident the average reader will agree with us, that in his criticism of Socialism, Spencer was combatting figment of his own imagination. Engels in his work "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science." in pictur ing the transition of the capitalist state into the socialist commonwealth, shows clearly the distinction between the two, in the following lauguage:-"By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the ower, that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already social means of production into state property, capitalism itself points the path for the accomplishment of this revolu-tion. THE PROLETARIAT SEIZES THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE AND CONVERTS THE MEANS OF

PRODUCTION FIRST INTO STATE PROPERTY. But by so doing it extinguishes itself as proletariat; by so doing it extinguishes all class distinctions and all class contrasts; and along with them the State as such. The society that existed untill hem, and that moved in class contrasts, needed the the State, . e., an organization of whatever class happened to be the exploiting one, for the purpose of preserving the external conditions under which it carried on production; in other words, for the purp of forcibly keeping the exploited class down in that condition of subjectionslavery, bondage or vassalage, or wage labor, which the corresponding mode production predicated. The state was the official representative of the whole society; it was the constitution of the latter into a visible body; but it was in so far as it was the state of that class which itself, at its time, represented the whole society: in antiquity, the State of the slave holding citizen; in the middle ages, the State of the feudal nobility; in our days, the State of the capitalist class. By at last becoming actually the representative of the whole social body, it renders itself superfluous. So soon as there is no longer any social class to be kept down; soon as, together with class rules and individual struggle for life, founded in the previous anarchy of pro-duction, the conflicts and excesses that issued therefrom have been removed, there is nothing more to be repressed, and ren dering necessary a special power of re-pression—the State. The first act, wherein the State appears as the real repre-sentative of the whole body social—the seizure of the means of production in the name of society—is also its last independent act as a State. The inter-ference of the State in social relations another, and falls of itself into desuctude ace of a government over persons is taken by the administration of things and the conduct of the process of production. The State is not "abolished"-it dies about a "Free State", both with regard to the just uses to which it is put by acitators and its scientific insufficiency this is all there is in the demand made by so called anarchists that the State be abolished out of hand. In the closing paragraph of the same chapter (III), he continues-"With the seizure of the means of production by society, the production of 'commodities' is done away with, and along with them the domina tion exercised by the product over its producers. Anarchy within social production would be supplanted by planful and deliberate organization. The struggle for individual existence would be at an end. Thereby for the first time man would, in a certain sense, step finally out of the animal kingdom, out of the brute conditions of existence, into those that are humaa. The conditions for life, which had previously dominated him. would then be placed under his domination; and only then would man become conciously and in fact the lord of nature: he would become master of his own social organization. The laws of his social acts, which until then appeared to him as strange and overpowering laws of nature, would then be used by man with a full understanding of their qualities, and, accordingly, would be ruled by himself. Even the social organization of mankind, which until then appeared to man as an act of compulsion, superim-posed upon him by nature and history, would then become the act of his own free will. The objective, strange powers, which until then swayed history, would come under the control of man himself, Ooly thenceforward would man make

necessity into that of freedom."

his own history, fully conscious of his

owa actions; only thenceforward would

self, produce mainly and in ever increas-

the leap of mankind out of the reign of

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ANOTHER CONVERT.

Geurin, Democratic Politician and Misleader of Carpenters, Joins "Socialist" Party.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Brother-cod of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 78, of Troy, has declared for Socialism and public ownership with flying colors, and had it published in one of the capitalist

papers of Troy. T. M. Geurin, one of the national viceprisidents of the B. of C. andJ., is a member of No. 78. He is also the delegate to the A. F. of L. and the delegate the national convention at Atlanta. Ga., with instructions to vote and work for Socialism.

As to Geurin, he has all the qualifica-tions of a first-class fakir, he being a "me-too-Socialist." He has made several attempts to get the nomination for Member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket, saying that if he could get the omination and be elected, he would show what he could do for Socialism when he got there.

Geurin is on the Legislative Committee with the famous labor fakir, Leo, who has landed in a fat job in the Cigarmakers' Union. They wrote glowing letters about Assemblyman Ahearn and what he did for labor, since he has

been in the Assembly.

As for the poor rank and file of the carpenters they have met with defeat after defeat without making a turn. At last, in despair, hearing so much So-cialism talked in Troy, they began to think that something was wrong; they began to listen to the Socialist speakers, and the fakirs got on, and now the car penters are being sidetracked by them, and are coming out for the "Socialist

Two years ago last spring the carpenters went on strike. They were out for thir-teen weeks, when they had to go back and work with the scabs that broke their strike. At that time Geuria started a shop for himself, but he still stayed at the head of the Carpenters' Union, and continued as a delegate to the A. F. of L.

was then that he met a comrade, and after he got home he wrote him a letter exposing his brother fakirs, Mc-Guire included, and the comrade had the letter published in the PEOPLE, which caused consternation among the fakirs.

This spring the carpenters went on strike again, and were out for sixteen weeks, when they went back beaten During this strike the carpenters had a change of tactics, which they were told "could not be beaten." It must have come from the great and fertile brain of -H. S. Aley,

Geurin, for although he was still runLincoln, Neb. nlng a shop of his own, he was the chief

push. An advertisement was inserted in the local papers for one hundred carpenters, at good wages and steady work; apply in person to T. M. Genrin, Federation Hall.

The scheme was to get all of the carp ne ters out of the city, so that the bosses could not get any, unless scabs. Of course, the B. of C. and J., being affiliated with the A. F. of L., no other naion men would work with the scabs. But the bosses knew a trick worth two of this one. When the plumbers wanted to work the scab carpenters would arrange to have their men on some other job; the roofers would work before sunset and quit at eight, and go to work again at five and work until dark. The bosses were doing this for the benefit of the men (sic), so that they would not get

sunstruck. Finally, the carpenters went back to work,on the advice of the chief fakir, under another scheme evolved from his gigantic brain, which was to have three or four men go to work in each shop with the strike, breakers and talk to them, get them to join the union and then strike one shop at a time. In one or two places they succeeded in getting most of the men to join the union, and when they threatened strike the one or two that did not join fell in line, but the majority of the shops are working with scabs and union men together. Still the poor dupes are paying dues and assessments just the

Two years ago, on Labor Day, they voted to parade for the victory of the bosses. On this Labor Day they can vote to parade for their victory in getting dozen of strike breakers to join their union until the next strike, and then they won't go out, but keep right on at

In their resolution they start off with a quotation by Marx, "The elevation of the working class must be inaugurated by the working classes;" with one also of Guerin, "Yet on every hand the effectiveness of our efforts are being assailed by our inability to respond to every call for financial aid, and by the capitalistic weapon of lockouts and injunctious, and the conscienceless use of the federal courts and troops against those quietly and justly asking for the enjoyment of a few more crumbs that fall from their masters' table,"

Genrin goes to the convention with the bee buzzing in his bennet for the place that McGuire held. We have had it in the papers here until we are sick of secing it

Lunch All Day Ige Cold Beer on Tap At All Times. **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM**

Christian Kohlenberg, Prop. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigara

Northwest Corner

Pairtieth and Washington Sts. MARION, IND.

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Mr as possible, rejected commu weed as second class matter at the Kerk Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1889..... 2,068

inism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of scolety: all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the laher of others by means of such appro-

THE "BOCIALIST" PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

printion.—Communist Manifesto.

There are many signs pointing to the break up of the "Socialist" Party. From many quarters come reports of violent ruptures between the fusion and the proletarian elements within that party. The first, which is at present in the preponderance, is composed of shyster lawyers preachers without pulpits, priests who are ditto, old party politicians who have been turned down, and labor unionists and fakirs with axes to grind. The second is the proletarian element; the working men and women, the runk and file, were deluded into joining the "Socialist" Party in the belief that the "Socialist" Party would conscientiously wage the class struggle, and who are influenced by the teachings and the example of the dallat Labor Party.

In San Francisco the first element, charged with attending and countenancing capitalist conferences, has turned unand attacked the second, ridiculing ouncing the class struggle, and ing for the supremacy of the middle a in the party in California. In Colerado Springs, Colorado, a division among the first element, aided by the d element, has caused the expulsion Actionant-Governor Coafes, whose dynat. Into the condense as the most innet accession to Socialism in years. mt as an office seeker bent on switching the "Socialist". Party into ocratic Party.

Socialist" Party is also divided spen the tactics of Debs and Boyce in ising the A. F. of L. The firstad element, deriving, as they do, at support from pure and simple to the form of appropriation to their press, oppose the Debs-Coates move. The second element, believing the move a ne one and intended to clarify the or movement and make it class cons, favor it. This difference of opinhas caused considerable friction.

ain, the first element of the "Social-Party favors an opportunistic programme, which will permit of much britoken in its demands for a revolu-

us it goes all down the line. And best of it is that over all hovers the | S. L. P. Though the Socialist Labor Party has been buried again and again by the "Socialists," its uncompromised its cound argument, its uncorrupt spirit, and its undeniably clear-cut namess is far more potent discussion and ranks of the "Solist" Party than is any factor of the cialist" Party in the discussion and in of the Socialist Labor Party.

onker at the convention expelling said: "If the actions of Governor have any influence on the conon, so let it be. But the individual t not be greater than the party, hence I feel the necessity of S. L. P. tactics."

All this is a glowing tribute to the S. L. P., and when this corrupt "Socialist" Party shall go the way of all the fusion nts that have preceded it, its est rank and file will turn, as has too honese rank and file of all betrayed workas movements of eccent years, to

That day will soon come, and it is wing near. Comrades, on with the

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH. The iniquities perpetrated by capitalunding. In the race for div no age, sex, religion, nationality thel is absolved from its ravages pretest of advancing religion ilty it enters upon wars for the

interest, it is exploiting weak and defenseless children in the cotton mills of the South.

According to statistics, child labor in the cotton mills of the South is steadily on the increase. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, S. C., "State," testifying before a congressional committee, showed that, from 1870 to 1880, the increase in the number of children employed under sixteen years of age was 140.9 per cent.; from 1880 to 1890, 106.5 per cent.; and from 1890 to 1900, 270.9 per cent. In every instance, the increase of child labor has been greater than the increase of either the labor of men or women over stateen years of age. In the last decade given, for instance, the increase of men over sixteen was seventy nine per cent; of women over sixteen, 158.3 per cent.; of children under sixteen, 270.7 per cent.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 children under sixteen years of age working in the textile mills of the South. Of these 0,000 are under twelve years of age. In some instances children six, seven and nine years of age were found doing night work of twelve hours duration. Night work is common for these children. The hours of employment are from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m., and from 6.30 p. m. to 6 a. m., with a half hour for dinner during each shift. During the night shift water is dashed into the faces of the children to prevent sleeplessness. Accidents occur. A child of eight in one of the most pretentious factories in Alabama, owned by New England interests, had two fingers of the right hand torn from the sockets of the greater knuckles. For this dangerous and laborious work the children receive from ten to thirty cents a day.

To & man possessed of the slightest spark of pity and of human intelligence, the condition of these children appears terrible and revolting. To pass the years of growth and play in the stifling atmosphere of a mill can result only in a wrecked physique and a stunted intellect, rendering the grown man and woman a victim of disease, immorality, stupidity and premature death. Viewed in any light this nefarious employment of child labor appears damnable and intolerable. Yet the mill owners defend their employment of these children on the ground that it redounded to their own good. Was there every any such insult offered to manliness and intelligence before. In the face of every known law of hygiene, physiology and morality, founded on experience and fact, these New England mill owners of the South dam defend their iniquitous eysem by elniming its best results flow, not to them-oh, no!-but to the children whom they exploit and grind into profits. It's the old argument of the slave owner over again and is just as fallacious.

These iniquities of capitalism will con tiune as long as capitalism prevails. No age, sex, religion, nationality or ideal is free from its ravages as long as it exists." There is but one remedy for it: It must be overthrown and Socialism substituted in its stead.

THE "FOOD TRUST" AND THE TARIFF.

The few innocent persons extant who believe that the so-called "Food Trust." can be destroyed by a repeal of the tariff on food products are recommended to peruse carefully the report on farm products imports of the United Kingdom as issued by the Department of Agricul ture. This report shows that since 1896 America has furnished one-third of England's food supplies, and that out of 34 United States controls the market of nine. Of these plue products, five are controlled by the so-called "Food" alias Beef" Trust, viz., cattle, lard, hams.

haron and heef. The control of the market of these five products was secured by the "Food" or "Reef Trust," in competition with other foreign producers of food supplies. If the "Food" or "Beef Trust" can defeat these competitors in the English market, what grounds is there for believing that these competitors can defeat the "Food"

or "Beef Trust in the American market. and "bust" the "Food" or "Beef Trust." None whatever. The busting of this trust by tariff repeal, is, then, a dream and, as such, is impossible of realization. There is only one remedy for the trust: Society must own it!

THE STEEL TRUST'S STUPENDOUS EARNINGS.

It is announced by a reliable authority that the United States Steel Corporation's "earnings" for the quarter ending September will equal, if not surpass, the \$27,691,000 "earned" during the quarter ending with June. According to the same authority the June quarter was the most prosperous which the corporation has yet enjoyed showing an increase of \$11,327,000 over

the same quarter of 1901. It will be seen from this that the

tion, at an injunction hearing in New York City some two months ago.

This prodigious increase of profit has been made possible by the slaughter of the wage workers in the mills of the Steel Corporation. Owing to the high pressure exerted to increase the output of the mills, "accidents," in which many workingmen are either killed or injured, occur daily. The corporation, acting upon the necessity of making a good financial showing, in order to increase the value of its stock and meet the onslaught of competitors, forces its profits, by these means, up into the second hundred millions. The higher the output and the profits grow the higher goes the death rate.

In this brutal distegard of life for the sake of profit the Steel Corporation is a typical representative of capitalism. While it is converting the lives of men into profit, the cotton mills of the South are doing the same with the lives of children. Everywhere throughout the breadth and depth of the land capitalism piles up profit at the expense of that which is most dear

The remedy for these conditions lies in the abolition of production for profit or capitalism and the inauguration of production for use, or Socialism.

THOSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Modern industrialism has often been described as industrial warfare. The bloody conflicts between capital and labor and the world-wide struggle for markets have given this description point and authenticity. Now comes another phenomena which gives still greater force to the analogy. Modern mills, like the corps of armies, with their ambulance service, are to be equipped with hospitals, where the injured may be cared for while the dead are being buried.

The American Steel and Wire Company, a constituent company of the Steel Trust, will, according to reports, erect an emergency hospital at each of its twenty-two plants-in other words, such is the fearful slaughter among the mill workers of this company that twenty-two emergency hospitals will be required to take care of the injured among them. This decision was reached after un experiment at Allentown, Pa.

An emergency hospital exists at the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie company, Braddock, Pa. It is described as a crude, incomplete affair, sheking in the essentials of quick relief to the injurgd, who, as a result, suffer great agony before they are removed to the hospitals of Pittsburg, some ten miles away.

There is no doubt that the emergency hospital is but the embryonic beginning of the permanent hospital that is to follow. The evolution of capitalism is in that direction. Already many corporations have medical staffs-company physicians. Why not have company hospitals-especially, since the necessity of increasing the output is such that it is ecoming difficult to bide the jucreasing number of killed and injured. With company hospitals the matter can be more easily smothered, and the killing and maiming can go on with less fear of detection.

Truly modern industrialism is industrial warfare. How long will the working class continue to be its victims?

THE WILKESBARRE LESSON.

The lesson that the Kangaroos reeived at the hands of the labor fakirs at Wilkesharre, Pa., should not be lost upon the class-conscious Socialist, as it shows the fallacy of working with these thereby.

The fakirs of the United Mine Workers' Union are headed by John Mitchell, who is directed by Mark Hanna. These men, through the guidance of this astute politician, know how to utilize the "Mother" Jones and others for their own benefit, which is the benefit of their employer. To believe, under the circumstances that they will permit the Mother Joneses and others to utilize them for the benefit of Socialism is to mistake their mission in the labor movement.

There is only one way to get the best of such men and that is to fight them, just as one would fight their capitalist masters. To ald them under the belief that you are destroying them, is to destroy yourself. To speak for them, to gather funds for them, to countenance them, in any way, is to strengthen them and their master's hold upon the working class.

Away with the labor fakirs! Fight them!

It has long been known to members of the working class that they were not wel-come in the fashloamble churches. Rev. George L. McNutt, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, In-dianapolls, Indiana, went about in that and other states disguised as a laborer in order to satisfy himself on that point. His experience in a high-toned church in an Eastern City has satisfied him. in au Eastern City has satisfied him. He says that when he entered and sought Animality it enters upon wars for the said of its markets; under the prosaid of its markets; under the prosaid of its markets; under the prosaid of its markets; under the pro"sarnings" for the entire year are likely
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all religions, whatever their origin, are ever construed in the interest of the ruling class-which, in our country is the capitalist class. All of these churches, high and low, are buttresses of the capi-talist system just as are the army and navy and the courts. A golden harp in the hereafter is a poor recompense grinding slavery in the present. If the preachers would come down from the clouds they might be of great assistance this world worthy of man's high destiny.

The "American invasion" is forcing ooth England and France to look ou for cotton lands in South Africa in order that they may become independent of the "cotton trust." England is seeking in Western Africa for lands adopted to cotton raising, which with Egypt and India, may save the English cotton dustry from any American monopoly The French have discovered a region bout 4,000,000 acres in the lower Niger that, they claim, is admirably adapted to the cotton plant, both in the matter of climate and fertility of soil. Everything to head off the United States now the cry of the Old World against talist nation ever known to history.

President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad declares "the nation's prosperity marvelous"; that "the country all right": that "the farmers and busi men have plenty of money," It will be noted that the wage slaves who created all this wealth by their labor are not so much as even mentioned by Mr. Fish. Among the farmers, as with he railroad magnates and other capitalists, the rule is for the big fish to eat the little fish, and the hired man is as much the rictim of one as he is of the other It is an unhealthy "prosperity" when three-fourths of the American people own less than one-fourth of the wealth created by their labor.

The spirit of militarism is to be re vived and strenghtened in the United States. 'The War Department will detail one hundred officers as military instructors to colleges and universities throughout the Union. The new order contemplates co-operation between the department and civil institutions, with he free distribution of arms and equip ment for purposes of instruction. It is estimated that ten thouseand young mer

will be under military instruction annual Students having the best record will e given preference for appointment as officers in the regular army. While no specific reason is assigned for creating specific reason is assigned this additional force of trained officers, there can be no reasonable doubt that ! is primarily intended to suppress the capitalist "law and order." should give some thought to this subject and govern themselves accord-

The International Paper Company has lately secured 197 square miles of timber lands near Three Rivers, Quebec, on the St. Maurice river. This gives the com pany 1,000,000 acres of timber in Canand with 900,000 acres in the United States, with contracts for 000 more, makes a total of 3,025,000 acres of spruce. Cockroach concerns acres of spruce. Cockroach concerns that attempt to compete with this giant syndicate will be ground to a pulpy dition with just as little compunction as the sawmills cut up the spruce logs Let the dance go on!

The International Harvester Company with a capital of \$120,000,000, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jer Every kind of machinery, tools and implements used in agricultural industry bination. Consolidation is the order of the day in all industries, and it is usele for the little fellows to squeal, as the tentacles of the all-embracing capitalist octopus gather them in. As a class the small farmers, long considered the back-cone of the nation, are doomed. Capital ist concentration in a few years more will force them into the ranks of the pro-

State Senator Dree of New Haven has notified Acting Governor Keeler, of Connecticut, that impeachment proceedings will be instituted at once to Arbitration that investigated the strike the New Haven Trolley Union which has been declared off. "This "Arbitration Board," clamored for alike by capitalists and labor fakirs, like all schemes to reconcile hestile ele ments, has proven a failure.

The Chief of the Industrial Bureau of Statistics of Peunsylvania will devote considerable of his forthcoming annual report for 1901 to pig iron and stee statistics. It will show that the aver age daily wage paid was \$1.85. As to average daily number killed, the report will, most likely, be eloquently silent.

Mr. J. W. Gates, who recently squeeze a few millions out of the "shorts" in the nown as a sport, having raked in \$50, 000 on a horse race at Saratoga or Thursday. In the race a little jockey, Willie Erbschmel, an apprentice boy, was thrown and badly injured, so much so that he is liable to die. The character of the people concerned in the "sport" may be judged from the following naive remarks in the account of the event: "It is mere justice to the fashionable folk and others who thronged the event: he grand stand, the club house and the almost as much interested in the fate of the friendless little boy as they were in the big victory of Gates and his friends."

HANNA, "ORGANIZED LABOR," AND THE GOLDEN RULE.

The unselfish, sacrificial Haana has een heard from again. In a speech de livered before the Chataugua Assembly at Chatanqua Lake, New York, he trotted forth his hobby, Arbitration, once pore, and delivered himself in connec tion therewith of some utterances that tetray a woeful lack of historical knowlelge and a wonderful application of the Golden Rule. Hanna, evidently for the purpose o

de not adopt his arbitration idea. said: Organized labor is an imported article it came to us with the hifax of popula-

tion from the old world, from conditions which do not and cannot exist in America. It was organized there under conditions which made labor antugonistic to capital, a feeling that every employer

as against the laborer. Hanna should read up on American lustory and he will find that though "organized labor" is largely, to-day, patterued after the British pure and simple trade union, which was always favornative to the American soil and was born of conditions which reflected the antagonistic interests of American enpioyers and employes, A recent writer in the Forum has

shown that in 1802 "the wealthy classes joined hands to employ the law against combinations of workmen." Says b further: "The strike of the New York sailors in 1802 was broken by the rest of the leader, and that of the Philadelphia shoemakers in 1805 resulted in a number of convictions for conspiracy. same writer, continuing, "The New York shoemekers in 1805. and in 1809 endeavored to entorce a uniform wage scale. Twenty-six members were accordingly arrested, tried and convicted of 'perniciously and deceitfully designing, unlawfully and unjustly, to extort great sums of money' from their masters, although they offered the plea that the wage scale, if granted, would afford them 'only a bare maintenance."

This same delver into the early history of American organized labor records the gradual development of that institution subsequent to the dates. He depicts its increasing strikes, defeats and persecutions with each passing year. He shows that in 1820, for instance, the clashing interests of the employers and employes had crystalized "in the organization, in New York and New England, of a comparatively strong Workingmen's party, which achieved certain successes before being absorbed into the Democratic party.

Here, then, we have the organization of American labor traced directly to American conditions, stamping the man who claims that "organized labor" is an imported article, born of European conditions, "such as do not and cannot exist lere," is either a woeful ignoramus or a vicious demagogue.

We respectfully suggest to Hanna that it is a bad application of the Golden Rule to speak derogatory of the person to whom you apply that rule; to resort to language that, from its very nature, calculated to create preindice. Especially is this a bad application of that rule, seeing that "organized labor" has put the trust in the capitalists that Hanns pleads for, this to such an extent that Hanna, with the aid of his hobby, has been enabled to betray the working class and keep them in line, while the capitalists conquered foreign markets, reduced wages, intensified labor and increased the

Perhaps Hanna, or some of his disciples, will contend that this latter state ment is not true; that his application of the Golden Rule per Arbitration has given to "organized labor" that for which he contends, viz., a greater share of the results of industry. The census of 1900, cwerer, shows the contrary. It shows that the average annual carnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross reduct was only \$2,200 in 1890 against \$2,450 in 1900. There has been no improvement in this respect since 1900. On the contrary labor has been still more intersified, while wages have remained the same. Regarding the increased cost of living, that is a well established fact. Though it is not as high now as formerly it still is higher than it was before the dawn of Arbitration.

THE "L" ROAD "VICTORY!"

The victory which the "L" trainmen are supposed to have won appears to be like the Dead Sea fruit which turns to ashes in the mouth, viz., a delusion and a fraud, which leaves a bad aftertaste. The firemen comprising the membership

of Just In Time Lodge No. 140 have re fused to ratify the agreement submitted to the "L" employees, on the ground that it will not better their condition. and it is not binding on the company, as it does not state how long it shall run The firemen have been the greatest

ferers from the introduction of the third rail system, the majority of them having been without runs, and waiting for vacancies among the engineers, in order that they might be promoted, for weeks. They feel that in the agreement entered into between the engineers and the "L" roads last February, they were badly treated. They are, consequently, not disposed to regard the new agreement which, if lived up to at all, will entrench the engineers still more, to their greater undoing, with favor.

The engineers, on the other hand, in agreeing to waive the mileage clause and work nine hours a day, practically agreed to run the six trips, against which they protested, as it is now claimed that, ac ording to recent speed tests, that num ber of trips can be made in nine hours In this way they practicaly agree to give to the company that against which they they fought so loudly and so ineffectually. The "L" company, in the meanwhile, having until the fifteenth of September is

which to live up to an agreement, which can be abrogated within twenty-four hours, is pushing the installation of the third rail system on the Sixth avenue line, which it will likely have in complete operation before the date men-This will greatly free the "L" roads from dependence upon locomotives, and, in case of trouble, will give an opportunity for the firemen to act as mo tormen and retaliate against the engineers. Taking it all around, it looks very much as if the victory is to be the com pany's whether the firemen or the engineers win; it will get six trips a day!

This unqualified defeat of the trainmen

clearly attributable to the spirit of selfishness, bred by the pure and simple trades unionism and the altered economic conditions attending the introduction of new inventions. There can be no doubt that were it not for the fratricidal policy of the engineers, the firemen would have been more willing to support them in their endeavors to secure re-

will not employ displaced firemen as motormen, when the engineers are sufficient for the purpose; and that it will seek to use the unemployed against the em ployed.

The way out of the difficulty is to be found in the new trades unionism, which believes in one craft helping the otherin a fraternal and not a fratricidal pol-icy-and in the social ownership of capital, a condition of society in which the hours of labor will be decreased in proportion to mechanical progress, thus providing employment for all-in Socialism

THE CASE OF GOV. KIMBALL.

The threatened arrest of Governor Kimball of Rhode Island discloses the means whereby the capitalist lives. A week ago yesterday Kimball sought to have Andrew W. Powers, a promoter convicted for securing money by frauduleut means. Kimball testified at a po lice court trial that he had paid Powers two one thousand dollar checks to purchase twenty shares of stock in the New England Importers' Association, which were guaranteed by the export association to pay ten per cent. annually. According to Kimball's testimony, he was to have been President of the New Englaud Importers' Association, which was to be a commercial agency. He discovered, however, that the two companies had no assets and no existence outside that given to it by Powers' imagination Kimball, under cross-examination, con

ten per cent. guaranteed annual dividends were to be paid him. Kimball's case against Powers was dis nissed, with the result that Powers now clamors for his incarceration pending the

fessed that he did not know when the

trial and settlement of a suit for defama tion of character. We are often informed that the wealth and position of the capitalist class are due to their insight, foresight, intuitive knowledge and other psychical factors, too great and too numerous to mention

Yet here is a man, who is a capitalist and the Governor of one of the wealthies States in the union, who was to be placed at the head of, and draf revenue from, corporation, upon which he was so badly informed that he didn't know when that revenue was to be paid him. Kimball differs from the rest of his

class in that his ambitions were not realized; in that his cupidity and avarice were not gratified. The capitalist class in general know as little about the corporations of which they are presidents, directors and beneficiaries, as Kimbal did about the organizations that existed They employ in Powers' imagination. others-manual and mental laborers-to conduct the enterprises of which they are the nominal, but not the real, heads and shoulders. It is in this that their insight foresight, intuitive knowledge, etc., con sists, and it is these means whereby they exist. Take that away from them an you will make them poor, indeed.

Instances of heroism that shame the gory warrior occur nearly every day in this city. Nor is this confined to firemen and policemen. Unknown men and "nobodies," without hope of fame or reward, when occasion occurs have performed feats of daring worthy of all praise. Of such was the act of John McInery on Monday morning at Pier No. 30, East River, where though in a starving condition, having been without food for two days, he did not hesitate to plunge in the river and rescue a boy from drowning. McIneny, exhausted by his heroic and unselfish effort, was take to a hospital, where, it is said, he at ravenously. Men of this stamp should not be forced to beg or starve in this great city.

A profit of 120 per cent., up to date has been reaped by the members of the United States Steel Corporation under writing syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Of the \$200,000,000 guaranteed by the syndicate, but \$25,000,000 was actually called for. of five per cent. of this \$200,000,000 have been poid during the last six months These dividends amount to \$30,000,000 or 120 per cent. on the \$25,000,000 ac tually invested. It is said that a further dividend of \$10,000,000 will soon be dis tributed, bringing the aggregate up to 160 per cent. These dividends, it derstood, are over and above the \$25,-000,000 cash first advanced. This deal constitutes but an item in Mr. Morgan's vast transactions at home and abroad. Well may kings and emperors consider it to their interest to hobbob with Mr Morgan on terms of equality.

A telegram published in a capitalist paper informs us that the Inter-national Typographical Union, long recognized as one of the most influential side partners of the capitalist class "showed its conservative spirit in defeat-ing a proposition to prohibit any mem-ber from belonging to the militia." Like the Bourbons, the pure and simplers re fuse to learn. They are still willing to furnish the feathers that wing the darts that lay them low.

The farmers of South Dakota have or ranized a corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000, to be known as "The Farm ers' National Co-operative Exchange Company," the purposes of which are to buy, sell and deal in grain, provisions, live stock, and all kinds of produce or ommission and otherwise, and to build and equip grain elevators, warehouses storage plants, etc. These farmers are acting strictly in accordance with the unwritten laws of capitalism. With their feet planted firmly on the necks of the agricultural wage slaves, they now propose to exploit the general pub-lic by constituting themselves into a formidable claw of the capitalist octopus

The Negro Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, closed on the 9th inst. Booker T. Washington was the controlling spirit. In common with all the leading men of his race, Mr. Washington is wholly in the service of the capitalist class. word that he has ever uttered is calcu out of the rut of and together they might have been able to obtain better conditions. There can Moses leading his people out of bondalso be no doubt that the "L" railroads age, he is just the reverse.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-This is exuncle SAM-Which?

B. J.-The price I am now made to pay for ment by my butcher. U. S.-Why don't you go to the one on the other side of the street?

B. J.-What good would that do me? would have to pay the same price. U. S .- Why don't you go to the one

two blocks off?

B. J.—For the same reason; he would charge the same price.
U. S.-Why not bestow your patronage

on a butcher across town?

B. J.-Why, man, they all charge the

same price, the same extertionate price.
U. S.-Why don't you go to Kokomo and buy your meat there?

B. J.—(With an impatient motion)—

II. S .- Yes. Kokomo. B. J.-In the first place, I don't live in

U. S.—In the second place?
B. J.—In the second place, even if meat were cheaper in Kokomo, it is

mockery to tell me to buy it there; the traveling expenses would be too high. In the third place— U. S .- What is the third objection?

B.J.—The price of ment is just as high in Kokomo as here. Meat is monopolized. The retailer may be and is a different man in each shop, but behind them all stands one man, one concernthe meat monopolist. You may change retailers, but that is only a change of appearances. You don't and you can't escape subjection to the prices dictated by the monopolist.

U. S.—You are right; but it only serves you right to be caught in the cleft stick of capitalist actual slavery and seeming freedom.

B. J.—Why does it serve me right? U. S.—Because only the other day you looked calmly upon a lot of impaled workers—as completely impaled with regard to their wages as you are now impaled on the matter of the price of

B. J.-I did? U. S.-Yes. When the Pennsylvania coal miners struck for higher wages you calmiy said: "It they don't mee their work by the bosses, why don't they go to some other boss?" Now that you realize why it will do you no good to change your butcher-shop you may also realize why it is mockery to propose to realize why it is mockery to propose to the worker to seek to improve his condi-tion by a change of bosses. The nominal employer may be a different one each , but the actual employer is the same all the time, whether here or in Kokomo; it is the monopolist, the capitalist class, and he is one. Labor enjoys seeming freedom, but is in actual slav-

B. J. drops his head. U. S.—Now, throw that old plug of tobacco out of your mouth and chew upon that fact. You will find it more juicy, piquant and tonicky than any

Political and Economic.

Under the heading of "Industrial America," the Chicago Inter-Ocean shows that while America's population has increased about fivefold during the last century, the productive power of that population has increased fortyfold. Man for man, industrially considered, the American is twenty-five years ahead of the Englishman, who in turn is farahead of his European neighbor. rate in 1920 there will be 110,000,000 Americans, with a working power equal to all the 350,000,000 people which to all the 350,000,000 people Europe will then probably contain.

Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania have agreed to assist in the attempt to restore industrial peace in the mining regions of that State. Any agreement that these gentlemen may bring about will assuredly be in the interest of their own class, the capitalist class. Some little concession may be made to the miners, so that the fakirs will be able to pose as having won a "great victory." It is not to the interest of the mine owners to discredit the fakirs entirely, as their services may be needed at some future time.

The Populists of Texas have held their State Convention, made nominations, adopted the usual platform favoring pubferendum, etc., and henceforth are to be known officially as the "Allied People's Party," the name adopted last April at a convention of the "reformers" in Louisville. No change of name, however, can disguise the freakish ideas of these niddle class malcontents.

The Pall Mall Gazette, owned by the renegade American, Willy Wally Astor. states that the people of Great Britain have borne the cost of the South African war-about \$1,140,000,000-without a murmur. Capitalists care nothing for the cost of war, since they soon recoup themselves by skinning the wage slaves out of the wealth they create by their

We congratulate the New York "Sun" on the fact that it has the decency to refer to the Socialist Labor Party its right name. There can be no excuse for the many papers that confound an honored party name with those of freak organizations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our mondants who profer to expensive the control of the control of their communication of their communication of the control of the control

As to the S. T. & L. A. 0010000

Post What should be the atthe stable economic organization. Laber? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be solly insedies?

Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades or-ganisation?

Taird What should be the at-titude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organisations?

Rousin Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple wganisations?

Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Social-ist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inongurates that system is furthered Letter L.

No letters have been received during the water.

Notice is hereby given that, with the tissue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEERLY of August 20th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired

The Coal Strike and Hanna's Interest In It.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PROPLE—Enclosed is a letter I tried to get into the Scranton Republican but, on account of its being too truthful, they declined it.

Fraternally, J. A. Barron. Dickson City, Ps., Aug. 14. [Enclosure.]

Few have sufficient command of language to know when to keep still; Nerertheless there are times when to preserve silence would be criminal, and this is one of them.

It is astonishing to see how still our remaining correspondents of the command of the command

If is astonishing to see how still our expapers, elergy, merchants and proselosal, man can keep on this strike
section, Is, it on account of "vested inrests?", on are they, afraid of the territe "boycott" or what ought to be called
"Fakirs" Injunction?" Dare they
a try and make it clear and show what
the busic steerers and labor fakirs are
the far the workingmen and some
file waller?

These fairs are steering the workers late the shambles to be shaughtered like cettle. There are jolying their dupes along with the idea that they are going to win this strike-just us if organized scalebery effer won anything. They know it is no longer unionism when half of the members of the same union are "scalebory against the other helf, and the falsige have given them the privilege of scalebory against the other helf, and the falsige have given them the privilege of scalebory against the scaleby earnings towards the labor fakins meal tickets and a few of the strikers.

The corporations are not going to defeat the men this trip. They are leaving it as the organized scabbery to beat the men to a stand will. The fakins are only working in the interests of their man. Mark, and the sheriffs. You know Mark gave them the check-off system that secures the fakins meal tickets, and their justific trips around the country, attending Mark's show—the Civic Federation. "One rood turn deserves and

tending chiart's snow—the Civic Figure and allow: "One good turn deserves and along for four months by their sheaders and their prospects for vinear are blacker than the day they came

aise are blacker than the day they came out over three months ago.

The fakirs say they won't attempt to step any of the seab cost from coming into this valley, but they will even open comployment bureaus for sending more content to help Mark to rush the coal into any market he wishes, and those who will not go and help Mark, on account of principle and their little hours are told to eat altingles before the sheriff takes prosequion—as many of the Building and Loan victims are realizing his necessarios the fakirs are determined the fakire are determ

the them?

The fakirs and grafters won't eat
agies, mer go without a single meal,
d they will see that their reats and
and are paid at whatever first-class
and they stay at. They won't come
f of this strike loaded down with of this strike loaded down with a Why are they not content with the allowance?" Do they do any artidyna than the poor miner's who is continually thinking of third of mocks make the best soup

rote of house make the best some a starring children? To is all the assistance the miners to get from that great wind-bug K. of L. (American Fakiration of

et do the miners get in return for \$4,000 per capita tax towards the of held.

may get a few jaunting trips s country for a few gratters, a Nolan, who will attend, this he British Trades Council to the commissed scabbery. What string in return for their \$130,-mailing a part from their rail-

came from a body of

not a bone fide union. It won't be Mark Hanna he will discuss the question with, but a workingman who will reprewith, but a workingman wao will represent a class-conscious body who know what they want and how to get it. He will be told the reason why thirty-three Locals lapsed in the Pittsburg district during the last three months and why President Pat Dolan can only held 5 000 piles and the 5000 piles. hold 5,000 miners out of the 50,000 in the same district, as he stated at the last Indianaphis convention.

The challenge is for a one night or six

nights' debate, as Mitchell desires, to be held in the city of Scranton or in every city in the valley, so as to give every man a chance to hear it. Let Dist. Pres. Nichols see that this

challenge is accepted, and make good his remarks at the Priceburg mass meeting held on the Rifle Range to-day, when he said Mitchell wanted to discuss the question of Labor.

I might say if they have nothing

better to give to the men than was given out to them at the mass meeting to-day the strike is lost.

Yours truly, J. A. BARRON. Dickson City, Pa., Aug. 13th. A Soliciting Capitalist Candidate An swered by a Workingman.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 8, 1902.

Mr. Thomas Van Lear, City, Dear Sir: -I presume you know that

am a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Sen-ator in our district. I shall make an effort to call upon you, but may not be able to do so prior to the primaries, on September 16, next.

What I wish to say to you is this: Important questions, directly affecting the interests and welfare of the industrial classes, will come up in the next legislature,—for instance, laws relating to taxation, and the general re-vision of our statutes. I believe that my experience in legal, legislative and business matters has qualified me to properly protect the interests of the voters of our district in these and other

question that may arise.

When you come to decide the question as to who shall be your choice for ed. I believe that it is the duty of man elected to represent the peopl the legislature, to act and vote in strict trict upon all questions. This is my

If my candidacy meets with your approval I shall be very glad to have your support and the benefit of your valuable influence among your many friends.

Every voter is entitled to know some-thing of the man who is a candidate for office. Therefore I enclose my cam-paign card. When up town call and me. I shall be glad to meet you at any time.

Hoping to be remembered by you, I remain, ain. Yours very truly, HENRY J. GJERTSEN. II.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 9, 1902. dr. Henry Gjertsey,

Dear Bir - I received your reques Dear Sir.—I received your request for my aid as a voter to bring about your nomination and election as State Senator in this district. You say important questions directly affecting the interest of the working class will come up and among those questions you mention taxation and revision of the statutes. I desire first of all to impress you with the knowledge that I am workingman, a member of that class so thoroughly despised and ill treated three hundred and sixty-five days pe year; but, however that may be; I lieve I understand what is needful and what interests the workers.

Allow me to inform you that it is not taxation or a revision of the sta-tutes that is needful and that the worklook up the statistics in regard to the distribution of wealth in the United States, you will find that fifty-five per cent. of the population, which com-prises the working class, holds four and e quarter per cent, of the wealth which, by the way, chiefly consists of tools, instruments, household goods and wearing apparel which have a use value, but no exchange value, therefore, we have nothing to tax unless it would be our poverty. The same staclass which comprises the insignificant one and one quarter per cent. of the population, own three and three quarers per cent. of the wealth. you take the above figures into con-sideration, I cannot help but feel that you are actuated by selfish motives in seeking this office, and I cannot see in what way, by any scheme of taxation, you could help a practically property-less class of which I, by the aid of Divine Providence and the Republicar and Democratic parties, am a member

Now, as far as the revision of the statutes is concerned, no revision, re-form or amendments, would in any way help the working class as long as those who live off the efforts of the working class interpret those statutes. If you will glance over the court decisions in this and other States you will find that the courts always render decisions in favor of the ruling or wealthy class, as shown in Virginia, Pennsylvania and also Minnesota, in injunction cases against the working class.

Tou say it is the duty of a representative to represent the people. Yes; but the working class knows, by the above decisions, rendered by your class, who you would consider the people.

Now, I do not claim to be a mind reader and therefore would not indeed.

reader and, therefore, would not judge your intentions, were it not for the fact that I understand that all men are acinform me you are a large property owner, it would naturally be to your interest to represent owners of propenty and as those people are ever and always the exploiters and fleecers of the working class in mill, mine, factory, and also on the railroads and steamboat lines, I do not see how you could represent both the robber and the robbed. No. sir: this present capitalist gystem of slaves and masters, praduces the idea of a man serving all the pendent and independent, property owners and propertyless, slaves and nasters, workers and idlers.

The workers as a class must change those conditions. And they can only do it by electing to office members of the working class, men conscious of the facts that there are class interests, class divisions and class distinctions in the present society.

You do not recognize this. You stand on the platform of a party who has in times gone, by murdered, maimed and imprisoned the members of my class and stand ready now, in the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia to repeat the same crime. When a man stands on the Republican, Demoor Populist Platform, even as voter, he becomes a participant in the crimes of that party as well as in their so-called glorious record of foreign murders for humanity's sake and in-cidentally to find foreign markets for the surplus product stolen from the

No sir, I could not and would not be tray my class by voting for you or any other representative or servant of the capitalist class. If I live until the next election day my ballot will be cast for on of the present cruel, fleecing, thieving system of wage slavery and for the only party who, in their platform, demands the abolition of the same, namely the Socialist Labor

Party. THOMAS VAN LEAR, 2225 Eleventh Ave., S., Minneapolis

Fusien and Confusion In the San Francisco "Socialist" Party.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE—While wending our way last Sun-day evening up Market Street, this city, to an S. L. P. meeting, Comrade Chris. Sudmeyer and I were attracted by the crowds gathered about the Academy of Science, seemingly in a very turbulent state of mind. Thinking, as one naturwould, that something of an important nature to science and the better ment of society was to be presented to a learned body of men, we determined to enter the lecture hall.

We arrived just in time to hear the chairman announce that the principal spouter of the evening would be an ex-member of the S. L. P., General Hoodwinker and Shyster Lawyer Cameron King. King walked up to his place of delivery amidst great stillness, and be-gan to unfold a large bundle of writing paper, on which was his essay for the evening. The essay, to begin with, was without any title whatever, and was composed principally of extracts from differ ent writers on the economic question, and all of a flowery nature, such as can only inspire an audience when delivered by a speaker "without looking at the ook," as a schoolboy would say. Well, after reading "his" paper, King

began to air his opinion of the people who would bring Socialism to a realization. He said in substance, that it is not the effort nor the brains of the working class that would cause socialistic ideas and principles to be realized in the form of a government; neither was it their brains that brought it from the abstract and gave to the world the set of scientific principles which it now has. To prove his statements, King mentioned such in-tellectual men as Marx, Engels, Prince Kropotkin, Job Harriman (sic), and other and lesser lights in the S. D. P. and anarchistic circles.

King them retired to allow questions

to be asked. Then the fun began. The auditors immediately became like a lot of Kilkenny cats. Every one pre wanted to ask questions at once and at the same time. The chairman, however, would not let several members of the "Socialist" party, namely Holmes and Thompson take the floor. He gave the preference to a clique amongst them, known as the "King, Sr. Gang." Affecting considerable wrangling Thompson finally got the floor and started in to denounce what he called the "Star Chamber Spout ers." Having been given the floor on the grounds of being one of the "King, Sr. Clique," he was loudly applauded and also accessed of being an S. L. P. man, party freak, "union wrecker," general all round no good and ignoramous generally. The auditors called for the police to stop the disorder and the state of chaos that was then playing havoc with the "party," in the Frisco's sauctuary of

Everybody had a remedy for the trou ble there. The single taxer, the man of "the noble physiology," who wanted them to do away with all isms and adopt a new name, and to change from eco omic questions to subjects pertaining to the mind, and still others who wanted to fuse with the Populists. Carl Browne of Coxey fame, was there with his pic ture-making speech, and his patent ideas for the general betterment of society And so was every other known spec of the reform fakir, trade unionist, and Christian socialist known to the S. L. P. and world to-day, there with his advice but the funny part of it was every on you spoke to did not belong to the "par-ty" at that critical time.

Now all this wrangle and, we believe, the finishing touches to the Party in Frisco, was brought about by the Cameron King, Sr. clique of middle class fusionists and compromisers, of whom one can get a good idea from an editorial in a hand bill published by them called "The Advance," denouncing and ridiculing class conscious socialism.

I have forgotten to mention that young Marxian student asked King, the speaker, to expalin the distinctive features of the economic science as against all other sciences. The speaker inform him that he did not know. The boy took the floor and answered his questions to the delight of the audience, and much to C. King, Sr.'s embarrassment. Then in schoolboy fashion, King, Sr. asked him a question in metaphysics, which the listeners' delight. Then the shyster law-listener's delight. Then the shyster lawer went away back and sat down. Now I don't suppose my Comrade and

I will be able to hear a lecture next Sunday evening from the Kangaroo ele ment; not because we were known and tried to destroy their meeting but rather as a disastrons result of the meeting of which we have written.

The gang of grafters, fusionists, shys-ter lawyers, etc., who were expelled from

the S. L. P. for their dishonesty are now the object of the ridicule and wrath of the poor proletarians who were blind enough to follow them into the "Social-

ist" Party. They are exposed and will have to give up their lectures. We think this will give an impetus to the S. L. P. here, such as it never had before if our mem-bers only take the advantage to advertise this element on the public highways where they hold their meetings. The actions of the S. L. P. that fusion means confusio

JAS. DOUGHERTY, San Francisco, Cal., Aug 3.

Why Do Laborers Starve?

(A Question Put to an Editor.)

Editor News: Dear Sir-Your newspaper of Aug 7th informs its renders that Are Dying of Starvation by Thousands in Austria." Why are these laborers, working people, dying of starvation? Is because they are unable, by their labor, to produce enough wealth to sustain life? Is it because they are lazy and prefer to die rather than work? Or i because their masters, their owners if you will, rob them of the wealth the do produce, even to the point of starv ing to death 50,000 working people annually in a single capitalistic country? You read in the American papers of the

starving to death of the workers of Austria; read the Austrian papers and the will tell you of the starving to death of even greater numbers of American workers in order that a comparatively small and superlatively vicious class ma riot in luxury, debauchery and power Look at Shenandonh, the miners, the wealth producers of the anthracite region, driven to mad desperation by the rebbery and exploitation to which they are subjected by their masters, and in obedience to that necessity that knows no law standing up in defiance of the law made by their masters to crush them and demanding, what; the product of their labor? No, but demanding only a pitiful moiety of it in order to keep themselves and those dear to them from actual starvation. And then their mas ters say "we have nothing to arbitrate."

The Socialist is heartily glad that the master class has taught the slave class that slogan: ['There is nothing to arbi-trate;" and the day is coming when the working class will rise in its migh and, with a masterful voice, say: "There is nothing to arbitrate; the product of our toil is ours to use and enjoy, and he who, being able, will not work, must starve.

Now, my dear sir, let me csk you on question, dare you face eternity, with hatever that may have in store for you, after having spent your life, opportuni ties and talents in upholding a system that bears such fruits? In upholding the political power of the capitalist class through one or the other of its political parties, you are upholding the capitalist adustrial system, the corner stone of which is wage slavery for the wealth producing class, and the fruits of which are misery, degradation, dwarfed latellect and starved body for that wealth producing class, and riotous luxury and debauchers for its vicious masters who say "there is nothing to arbitrate."

The United States census reports show that labor is hundreds of times, and in many lines thousands of times, as pro ductive as it was a hundred years and yet, in the face of this wealth pro ducing, working people are dying of star-ration by the thousands. Away with the industrial system that makes thes conditions possible, and away with the class that profits by these conditions. Hurrah for the Socialist Republic in which to each will be measured the full reward of his industry.

Enclosed find a copy of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party with a pas-sage marked that shows how accurately the great minds of the Socialist movement have gauged the conditions treated of above.

Trusting that we may both live to see the last of this hellish capitalist system of industry, I remain,

Yours very truly, J. R. FRASER. 15 De Kalb street, Dayton, Ohio. (Enclosed was a platform of the So-cialist Labor Party, with these pas-

seges underscored: Again, through the perversion of dem ocracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of selfemployment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the cessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialis Labor Party ouce more enters its pro test. Once more it reiterates its funda mental declaration that private property in the natural sources of productions and in the instruments of labor is the obviou cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.—Ed. PEOPLE.)

A Card from the Family of Charles J Stodel.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—The relatives of Charles J. Stodel, having read in the DAILY PEO-PLE the letters by friends of the de-ceased, want to show by this their ap-preciation and extend their thanks for these letters, it being a great consolation for them to know that Charles J. Stode mourned by so many sincere and intelligent men.

For the family, J. STODEL. New York, Aug. 9.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY. Whereas, . Section Indianapolis earned of the death of Mrs. Theo. Ber nine, wife of Comrade Theo, Bernine, on of our active workers and speakers, and Whereas, Section Indianapolis feels with Comrade Bernine the meaning of

such a loss, therefore, be it Resolved, That Section Indianapolis ex press its heartfelt grief and sympathy ith Comrade Bernine for the l strikes him so severely, and, be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved comrade to the Party press, and entered upon th minutes of Branch No. 2, of which the comrade is a member.

Wm. Castenholz, Frank Janke, ... Committee. LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

W. J. H., DENVER, COL.—You certainly did get "entangled in an argument" with that defender of capitalism. It is no answer to your contention that the wage worker cannot buy back all that he produces because of the robbery—in the form of surpius value—practised upon him by capitalism, to retort YOU couldn't produce things cheaper than is done to-day. What has the question of your ability or non-ability to produce cheaply got to do with the fact that the worker is robbed? Suppose you do produce more cheaply than is the fact that the worker is robbed? Sup-pose you do produce more cheaply than it done to-day, will that stop the robbers of the worker? And suppose you don't, would anything else take the place of that rob-bers? No matter whether you produce cheaper or not, the robbers continues un-altered.

cheaper or not, the rootery continues altered.

When your capitalist opponent tells you that Socialism will not reduce the cost of production, he simply tries to bluff you again. What is Socialism, if not a continuation of the process of concentration now going on in capitalist society? Why de capitalists concentrate their industries? Admittedly, to save the wastes of competition—to effect economies which will lower the cost of production. Are we to believe that under Socialism, when this concentration will be extended to all industries, when the wastes of competition will be elimthe wastes of competition will be eliminated to a degree undreamt of to-day, that the cost of production will increase, instead of decrease? To believe this is to believe that the tendency of concentration is to increase cost, when the contrary is the fact.

Is to increase cost, when the contrary is the fact.

When you take up your capitalist opponent again he may retort that since the trusts have recently raised the cost of living it is a demonstration that the greater concentration of Socialism will only mean a greater cost of production.

This is fallacious. While it is no doubt true that the cost of living has gone up under concentration, it is also true that the cost of production has gone down; the difference between the two is appropriated by the promoters of underwriting syndicates, in the form of profits, and by stockholders of over-capitalized ecceptrations, in the form of dividends. Under Socialism these capitalist pirates will-be wiped out, and the immense profits and dividends that now go to them will go to the producers and the consumers, who will then belong to one and the same economic category. the same economic category.

H. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We know nothing specifically about the institute with regard to which you ask information. We only know, in a general way, that it has the reputation of being one of the finest technology schools of its grade in the country.

technology schools of its grace in the country.

We would be pleased to have you write up your experience with the correspondence school you mentioned in your letter. The article on correspondence schools which you rend in the PEOPLE, and which, you way your experience substantiates request say, your experience substantiates, cause us to receive two inquiries from readers wh intended to take courses. Your experience will be of benefit to them and to other who may be inclined to join such schools.

R. S., HAMILTON, ONT.—Debs was never a member of the S. L. P. Wayland was a member of Section Kansas City. He was not expelled, but permitted his membership to lapse long before he embarked upon the peculiar course which made him notorious.

As to the number of votes the Kangs polled in the usulaty where the Appeal of Reason is published, we can give no informa-tion as we do not know. Suppose you write to Wayland; he is always willing to dem-custrate that his paper is a wonderful vote-maker.

maker.

We have the PEOPL containing accounts
of the "split," as you call it, on file, but not
for sale. Perhaps if you would advertise
for it in the PEOPLE, some comrade may
be induced to sell you a similar file.

CIGAR TRUST HITS CIGAR-MAKERS

Pure and Simplers Balked-Their Fallacious Stand Exposed. [Special to the Daily People.]

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 11.-A short time ago the American Cigar Company placated this town, advertising its goods. The cigarmakers here first ignored what they termed the "scab article," but later it was found that the sale of the nome-made cigars fell off considerably.

The Cigar Makers' Union then thought it was time "to drive the trust out of town." They went around to the small store-keepers appealing to them to stop the sale of "scab cigars." The forty-five cigar-makers instead of coming out and agitating in the open, carried on their fight very secretly. The reason for it, as will be seen, is well founded.

The Cigar Makers' Union here has all the advantages that not an altogether pure, but very simple union could wish. If a traveling cigarmaker does not strike a job he travels further on his card or his muscle, as the case may be. Here we have, in so far as cigarmaking goes, the highest ideal of pure and simple trade unionism. Why, then, should no this body of men come out and agitate and fight the enemy that threatens their existence? Why should this body of men go on their knees before the little store keeper? The answer is, James F. Mar tip, the cigar manufacturer, who employ thirty of the forty-five cigar makers in Feekskill, is agent for the American Cigar Company, the Trust. The Cigar Makers' Union is advertising the home made article manufactured by J. F. Mar-tin, and J. F. Martin in return supplies the small store keepers with the Trust cigars, and the cigar maker who is very brave to bluff the small storekeeper has othing to say to J. F. Martin. The Socialist Labor Party holds that pure and simple trade unionism is useless

to the workers when a certain industry develops into a trust. Now the Cigar Makers' Union proves this. Though or Makers' Union proves this. Though organized, they are unable to show fight where it would be most effective: to stop J. F. Martin from supplying the dealers with "scab cigars." They say the Trust cigars are made by child labor, yet they uphold the system where children are driven into the factory, by voting the old party tickets. They don't want child labor and expect the Domocratic party, to which J. F. Martin belongs, or Republican party to which Robert Jones belongs, will pass laws against child labor! Nonsense.

There must be politics in the union. In

politics lies the remedy, but it must be workingmen politics - no Republican, Democratic or Kangaroo Social Democratic politics. It must be politics as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party that is for the working people only. The Cigar Makers' Union can not see juto this as yet, but if there is any foundation in the rumor "that J. F. Martin will soon be a part of the Trust," the Cigar Mak-ers' Union will see its finish.

"PROF" MILLS.

Holds Revival Meetings and Advertises As the Greatest Ever.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 8 .- Walter

Thomas Mills, A. M., who has been holding "Socialist" revival meetings in the west under the auspices of the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist, "Democratic Social," Public Owner ship," etc. etc., ad infinitum, held a re vival meeting at Sleeper Hall on the evening of July 29. The revivalist was advertised in very much the same manner as a cheap spieler would advertise the freaks to be seen on the inside of a 10 cent Bowery museum. The following extracts appeared or complimentary invitation These meetings have packed houses Come early. Prof. Mills spoke one hundred and forty Sunday afternoons Prof. Mills spoke one in Chicago and frequently more people were turned away than could admission. Ladies especially invited. On the reverse side appeared the fol-speaker in this country or any otherlowing, viz., "Hear Mills and you will say so too. Prof. Mills is the greatest speaker in this country or any other— The Appeal to Reason."- "I was in Congress with Webster, Clay and Calhoun in their palmiest days. I heard them and I have heard every other great political speaker from that day to this, but the best political addres to which I ever listened was the speech of Walter Thomas Mills."—Ex-Governor Newell of New Jersey. There was a fairly good crowd pres-

ent but made up largely of pushcart bourgeoisie and "Socialists," who, at the last municipal election, voted the "Anti-Boss," ticket. Any S. L. P. man who has heard the

trio of Reverends-Talmage, Vall and "Job" Harriman-would be able to picture in his mind the likeness, as well as form an idea of the style and address of Prof. Mills, A. M. He has the capacious jesuitical mouth and mutton chop whiskers of Talmage, the parisitical avoirdupols of Vail, and the eductive three card monte smile of 'Job" Harriman. He differs from any of these in his physical make up, in so far as that he is much smaller in statue. As to his style and address he uses most of the tricks known to the pulpiteer and political demegogue. He endeavored very much to fulfill the expectations of those who had read the otices as to the greatness of "circus" Mills as an orator. All that would be necessary to bring about Socialism would be for all the capitalists to get together in one vast audience and let Mills orate and instruct them in the principles and beauties of Socialism at so much a lesson. The class truggle was not touched upon in his address. The speaker created more or less enthusiasm up to the mo questions, when the meeting fell flat and a great many left the half not al-together satisfied with the greatness

of the "Professor, A. M." Comrade E. B. Mercadier, taking the floor, asked: "How do you assume that this is a Socialist party when its mem bers are permitted to run on Republican, Democratic and other capitalist tickets? I have here the evilence (holding up a sample ballot from Webster, Mass.,) verifying and proving my

statement."
The "circus," showing no inclination to answer the question the chairman taking the cue jumped up and stated that no questions relative to "tactics" would be permitted. The Comrad fired back: "Anyone possessing some sense and knowing and understanding Socialism must admit it is a question of principle and that movement which fuses with capitalist parties and pretending to uphold Socialism is a fraud. The chairman hung his head for moment as he had been stung. Mills then answered "yes, the Socialist party was making a square (???) fight against capitalism.

Comrade E. E. Rouner asked: "Hoy is it possible to make a square figh against capitalism by fusing with the Republican and Democratic parties? A freak jumped up and raised the point of order that the questioner was not asking a question but making a speech. Mills replied: "No, the question is all right, but the party is making a s-q-u-a-r-e (???) fight." "Yes." retorted a Comrade, by fusing all over the country." (laughter)

"Circus" Mills, in answer, remarked: You could prove anything by your evidence." (Kangarooic applause.

When the time came for talks from on-members, Mills and the chairman were evidently afraid that some S. L. P man would take the platform, for they were both speaking at the same time however, Mercadier jumped up and "Does this party permit a to attack its position on Socialism? The chairman replied: "No, you can speak in favor of or against Socialism. out we will not permit any attack or criticism against the party ! ! it any wonder that the Socialist Labor Party is very tired of having this thing parading as a bona-fide Socialist movement? Down with fakirs, grafters and

crooks! Up with the fighting S. L. P.

Is is alleged that Mr. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation "earned" about \$10,000,000 in negotiating the sale of the Bethlehem Steel Works to the new shipbuilding combination, that sum rep-resenting the difference between the buying price and selling price. The men who made all this fine machinery and those who worked it for the profit of others, so far as known, were not considered in the transaction. A syndicate, headed by J. & W. Selig-

man, have purchased the Omaha Street Railway, paying therefor \$4,000,000 in cash. As the country expands the financial maw of New York City enlarges. It was no idle boast, made several years ago, when a financial king declared that at the word of command from Wall Street every wheel in the United States would stop turning within twentyfour hours.

WRITING THE STORY.

Much Depends Upon the Manner in Which It Is Done.

When a reporter has all the facts pertaining to a story, it then depends on the manner in which they are written up whether or not the reader will be interested in the story. In fact the opening paragraph usually determines the reader; hence the importance of attracting and interesting him at the start.

Some reporters who are excellent getters of news are unable to present it interestingly; others there be who can write excellently, but are poor news-gatherers. The ideal reporter would seem to be the one who can get the news and then present it properly. But in this age of the subdivision of labor, individualism in newspaper work is evidently going the way of individualism in other lines of effort. In some newspaper offices the articles of reporters and correspondents are all rewritten. 'Tis the "hack" editor who gives the stamp of sameness to all that appears in some papers. The man who can write an original report that will attract attention and please the intelligent mind demands a good salary which the papers of to-day will not pay. They have millions for the sensational, the grotesque, the yellow kid and foxy grandpa staff, or the bosh bearing the signature of some freak or prince, but not one cent for real intellectual bread and meat.

It is due to this state of affairs that with all their straining for effect the newspapers of to-day are really conventional in reporting general news. Exmine these papers closely and it is found that aside from the freak headlines, the presentation of the news is in the most stereotyped style possible.

Take their accounts of fires for instance. Day by day, one differs from another only in place and time, while any observing person knows that each oue has incidents peculiar to itself.

Many are of the opinion that it is easy to write short items. This is true if you employ the conventional style of to-day. But an original reporter will make the short item as interesting as a more la-bored affair. The truth is, it is harder to write a ten-line story interestingly than one a column in length. The short story allows of no latitude.

A conventional reporter once gave ap proximately the following opening de-scription of a police court incident, the details of which I have now forgotten: "John Doe, 35 years old, of 36 W.

500th street, was arraigned before Magistrate Robal in Square court yesterday morning, charged with having stolen a loaf of bread from the wagon of Baker Ensus, of 100 Wigwan street. The baker appeared as complainant. Scutence was

uspended."
The reporter who wrote in this style was a bright youth who probably got \$S per week. Several times he left the court room to smoke a cigarette. He got "all the facts" and that was all that he was

there for.

Now, who that reads such a report can form other than a vague impression of what it is all about. Then, no explanation of the man's conduct being given, the reader is left in the dark as to whether it was just an ordinary theft or the act. of a starving man. It struck me at the time that greater interest and a more lasting impression would result if the item had been written somewhat ax follows, which the circumstances fully war-

ranted: With a strange look, half resignation, half defiance, John Doe, in Square court, yesterday, pleaded guilty to stealing a loaf of bread from a baker's wagon. 'My children are starving, judge; wouldn't you do the same if you were in the like fix? Magistrate Robal made no

answer, but suspended sentence until the man's story could be investigated." In those days I thought the elimination of the human interest of the story was due to the "conspiracy of silence" of the capitalist press. I have since learned that in such news items it is mostly due

to the incompetency of reporters. be written like items in a price list, still on the other hand there should be no straining for effect other than the circumstances warrant. Intelligent readers soon tumble to "pipe dreams," and once their confidence is lost it is not easily

regained. Long sentences jammed with adjectives and strung together with a lot of "ands" make tiresome reading. Better short sentences, crisp and to the point. Writers will do well to note how their copy is edited and endeavor to profit by it in future work.

It must be said in favor of many of THE PEOPLE'S contributors that it would be hard to improve on their matter as sent in. These hints are for others who desire to learn. Any reader who desires information on the subject of newspaper writing will be answered in this column if he will make his wants known to the Editor of THE PEOPLE.

New York City, which has long been

the financial center of the United States, seems destined to become an international money center and clearing-house for all money center and clearing-house for all countries. It is stated that an application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange, through J. P. Morgan & Co.. to have listed "2,310,000,000 ubles State 4 per cent. certificates of ronte of the Imperial Russian Government." A ruble, gold, is equivalent to 51.5 cents. This is supposed to be but a preliminary for making this a market a preliminary for making this a market for Russian Government bonds. That the capitalist class of the United States, few in numbers, in addition to the many millions invested in domestic and foreign enterprises, should reach out to control the financial world, furnishes overwhelming evidence of the vast profits they derived from the private ownership of the soil, the mines and forests, and the instruments of production and distribution, which carries with it the mastery

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 3-8 New Reads street. (The Party's liter-

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party sunouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular adjourned meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman: Joseph Sheuerer. Vice-Chairman: John J. Kinneally.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Thirty-three new members were ad-A circular letter was received from

the National Executive Committee, on "Shall the Party hold a Special National Convention?" and referred to the Assembly Districts for action.

The resignation of S. Typograph was

A letter was received from the Rhode A letter was received from the Radow-Island Council of Textile Workers ac-knowledging the receipt of collection talesn up at the previous General Com-mittee meeting, and picturing the strike

ituation as most promising.

The City Executive Committee reported the receipt of a letter from Ernest Kats, asking the privilege of a general vote to appeal the question of his expulsion, and recommended that the request be denied on the ground that he request be denied on the ground that he is in contempt. The recommendation

was indorsed.

It reported the receipt of a copy of the minutes of Section Allegheny County, evidently intended as an answer to the request of Section New York for a copy request of Section New York for a copy of the letter sent by A. D. Wegman, a member of Section New York, to Section Allegheny, and submitted a draft for a reply, which was adopted, as follows:

To the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, Pa.

The General Committee of Section New York has received a copy of the minutes of your estermed body, of uncertain date, which copy contains information relative to communications sent by this Section to yours. In the absence of any direct communication in enswer to ours, we are forced to assume that this is munication in easwer to ours. your way of answering the communication of another Section, and, accepting the said copy of the minutes in lieu of

the said copy of the minutes in lieu of a direct reply, we note that the request of Section New York, made to Section Allegheny County, has been refused. To refuse the request of a sister Section in a matter concerning Party intersets, is your privilege, and we sisill say so more about that. But the resolution adopted by your body does not stop there. It proceeds to say that "in the estimation of Section Allegheny County, the action of the General Committee of Section New York is creating as investigation committee is not in accordance with the Constitution of the S.L.1."

We beg to say, first, that Section New

ance with the Constitution of the S.L.I."

We beg to say, first, that Bection New York is very desirons of the strictest maintenance of the Constitution of the B. L. P., believing that only by the closest observance of this Party-made instrument can we, as an organization, do our work in an orderly way but we also beg to say that we have hitherto fondly believed that a Section of the S. L. P. did have the Constitutional right to investigate any difficulty within the sphere of its jurisdiction, and, if such investigation is undertaken in the interest of the Party at large, it might, without too much presumption, call upon a sister

much presumption, call upon a sister Section for such aid as that sister Sec-tion may happen to be in a position to Yet, if in our ignorance we have erred. We have done so unwittingly. We shall gladly retrace our steps. If we can be shown the error of our ways, and since the County Committee of Bestion Alleghany County, evidently "estimates" that it is more of an authority on the Constitution of the S. L. P. than is this Connect Committee of Section New

General Committee of Section New York, would it be asking too much it we request of you point out to us where we have been smiss? You understand, of course, that we shall not be much sided in grasping the question involved if our request is met with blank assertion; is enable us to properly conceive the lesson to be conveyed, it is well to point out chapter and verse, and to give the may and how, so as to carry enlightenment where an utter lack of understanding now prevails. We remain yours most respectfully.

The General Committee of Rection New York.

P. S.—Resolved that a copy of this latter be not sent to Providence, R. I.

The following dates of Primaries and Conventions set by the City Executive Committe were endorsed;

New York County—County Convention,

Saturday September 6, 1902.

Congressional Conventions, Thursday,

Lettember 11, 1902.

ember 11, 1902.

September 11, 1902.

Benate Conventions, Thursday, September 18, 1902.

Assembly Districts Conventions, Monday, September 22, 1902.
Kings County—County Convention, Friday, September 3, 1902.
Cong ess onal Conventions, Friday, September 12, 1902.
September 12, 1902.

Senate Conventions, Friday, September 19, 1902.

Assembly Districts Conventions, Tuesday, September 28, 1902.

New York County—Primaries, Wednesday, August 27, 1902.

Kings. County—Primaries, Thursday, August 28, 1902.

Where this is impossible Districts must

cooperate with the City accessed in acting dates.

The basis of representation to the Country, Congressional and Senate Districts Conventions to be three delegates from such Assembly District, and five delegates for Assembly District Conventions

reported the receipt of \$28 for 5 cent agitation stamps and \$27.48 for the Wallace and Lake Fund.

The Grievance Committee reported in the case of Section New York vs. Peter Fiebiger that he had ignored the summous to appear before the committee and that the charges against him of conduct unbecoming a member of the party by seeking to injure our daily organ, the Daily People, with the aid of the capcourts by instituting a law suit against the party were substantiated by documentary evidence, and recommended his expulsion. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of twenty-nine for expulsion and none against.

Hugo Vogt, charged by Section New York with having aided William S. Dalon and Peter Fiebiger in their efforts to injure the party and its organ, the Daily People, his name having appeared as Notary affixed to the papers served in the actions brought against the party by both members. Vogt failed to appear and was proven guilty by documentary evisubmitted. He was upon recommendation of the committee expelled by

two against. Ephraim Siff charged with having ought to injure a comrade in his emwith him as to Siff's stand on party matters, failed to appear before the com mittee. He was adjudged guilty on the evidence taken and expelled by a vote of thirty-two for expulsion and none against.

a vote of twenty-eight for expulsion and

Julian Pierce failed to appear before the Grievance Committee before which had been charged by Section New York with breach of trust against the S. L. P. by taking with him when he left the party's employ, official documents in-trusted to him in his official capacity and accentuated his offense by publishing the same. He also took with him, and employed, in the gratification of persona spite, cuts belonging to the party placed them on his private printed matthe same the semblance of an official character, and with abstracting from the Labor News Company the mailing list of the "Labor Library" for the purpose of sending to the subcribers be cular above mentioned, as evidenced by the reports of sections of the S. L. P. to the effect that non-members of the party, who are subscribers to the "Labor Library" received such copies; and by th fact that the said circular was also sent to the Excelsior Literary Society of Nev York-an organization not affiliated with the S. L. P.; with gross falsification of the acts and statements of our national officers, with the evident purpose of de stroying the confidence of the membership in them; with gross breach of party discipline when, instead of preferring charges against such national officers before the properly constituted authorities, the section to which such officers belong, he published and caused to be circulated slanderous and unsubstautiated statements, and which the section was given no chance to investigate; and with having conspired to destroy a prop-erty of the national organization—the Daily People. The committee reported having heard a number of witnesses in obstantiation of the charges. Further-nors that he questioned the jurisdiction of Section New York over him, and refused to appear until the question of jurisdiction of Section Philadelphia, Pa., or Section New York over him was de ed by the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee. This despite the ruling

thirty-three for expulsion and against.
Timothy Walsh withdrew from General Committee for one week on account of a vacation he will take, and Edmund E. Moonelis was elected to fill the

that question. Upon the evidence taken

and his refusal to appear he was adjudged guilty and expelled by a vote of

temporary vacancy. The Committee of Inquiry made

lengthy report to the effect that they had examined thirty-nine witnesses and summoned thirteen others who had falled to appear. Their findings were that there is within Section New York an organisation that is working to create dissen-sion within the Party. To slauder Party PEOPLE; to slander the National Executive Committee; to create suspicion within Section New York; to array the membership of the country against the National Executive Committee; against the Party officers; ... inst Section New York, and against the DAILY PEOPLE. ganisation is the destruction of the DAILY PEOPLE. That they knew the Pierëe lampoon would be issued. That they aided financially and otherwise in the publication and distribution of the lampoon. That they aided and abetted that treason of Julien Pierce. That Thomas Crimmins acted as treasurer of this organisation, which met at Ephraim Siffs office, where plans of action were made and discussed. That the members of this organization alandered Party officers in open meetings. That they atof this organization slandered Party offi-cers in open meetings. That they at-tempted to discourage Section members from working and agitating for the DAILY PEOPLE. That they do this not only in open meetings, but visit the houses of members and attempt to enlist them in their infamous work against the Party administration and the DAILY PEOPLE. Among the men most active in this organization attempting to create chaos in Section New York, are Peter Damin, Frank McDonald, Robert Hunt, chaos in Section New York, are Peter Damin, Frank McDonald, Robert Hunt, H. Harris, E. Harris, J. Bernstein, Thomas Crimmins, A. D. Wegman, Stephen D. Cooper, and H. Simpson. That this organization is acting in concert with outside Sections and individual Party pembers, with the ends in view outlined above. That they try to array members ngainst one another by attempting to create race and religious prejudice, by arraying Jew against Gentile and vice versa. That this organization is about to issue a "Statement" of a slanderous character, corrected proof sheets having been circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures thereto. That Peter Damm and A.D. Wegman were sent to Pittsburg, Pa., by this organization at its expense for Assembly District, and five constant of the purpose of influencing the members of that Section in their stand against Section New York. That J. Bernstein perjuncel hinself before the committee; that H. Simpson was the author of a resolution issued, although otherwise inactive in Party matches and the sum of the sum of a resolution issued, although otherwise inactive in Party matches and the sum of the sum of a resolution issued, although otherwise inactive in Party matches and the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of a resolution issued, although otherwise inactive in Party matches and the sum of the su

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy

ters during the previous six months. That thirty-one members signed the nent" above referred to as Thomas Crimmins, Stephen D. Cooper, J. Bernstein, Peter Damm, A. D. Wegman, H. Harris, Wm. Sauter, H. Starr, E. Harris, Michael Kenny, A. M. Mul head, Joel B. Friedman, Henry Gold. August Bracker, William Ihl, Thomas G. Kenny, Fred. Fulling, Albert Ullrich Jr., A. Hillman-Russin, R. F. Hunt, M. Tzemakh Cooper, S. Levin, Simon Fon-diller, Max Kroner, Jacob Goldstein, el Fuerstenburg, J. Rose, Benjamin Kelishek, Otto Thiede, Walter F. Dexter, and Joseph Gederer.

The report was received and adopted. The thirty-one members signing the "statement" were suspended pending trial by a vote of twenty-nine for suspension

pending trial and none against. The name of William Sauter is seem ingly a fiction, as diligent search in the ership roll of Section New York failed to reveal any such member. Pro bably they felt the need of runing just one over thirty and were not particular

as to how they got him.
Frank McDonald was suspended pending trial, and a slanderous letter he had written referred to the Grievance Com-

Adjournment followed. A. C. Kihn, Sec. MINUTES OF MEETING OF SEC-

TION PROVIDENCE, R. I., S. L. P., JULY 30, 1902. The call for the meeting having been

and E. Sherwood, secretary. A motion was carried to proceed to vote on the proposition contained in a circular issued by the committee, ap-pointed for that purpose, by the Rhode Island State convention, also a motion allowing comrades who should come into

the meeting later, to vote. The following propositions issued by the above committee were then unaui-

"Rhode Island proposes the holding of a special national convention as soon as possible at a place beyond a radius of 100 miles of New York City, for the pur-pose of considering and acting upon the following matters, as well as all others which pertain to the party.

"1st. The status of the DAILY and

WEEKLY PEOPLE, their circulation and imances: also whether the facts of status of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are such that they should have made known to the party; also whether the party management, or the party itself, should not arrange for the discontinuance of the publication of the DAILY PROPLE and provide a plan for the maintenance of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

the conduct of its offices and exercise of its powers and functions has been derelict in duty, and taken upon itself the right to decide matters upon which the party should have been consulted; also whether it has not withheld information from the party that should have been communicat-

party with its present form of executive body does not prove the utter failure of any plan that selects the body from a single locality, to free the party from being afflicted with troubles and quarrels which the locality itself should settle.

The three questions proposed by committee appointed for that purpose by then read as follows:

of the Rhode Island S. L. P. in calling for a special national convention to be held at Pittsburg, the date to be set as early as possible by the N. E. C., as proided in the constitution?"

2d. "Do you endorse the demand that a special national convention to be held for the purposes above indicated, shall be called at once by the N. E. C. on the return of all voting blanks on or before August 9th, 1902, the convention to meet at Pietsburg on a date set by the N.E.C., provided a majority of the sections voting approve this question?'

3d. "Do you endorse the demand that all suspensions or expulsions of sections or members occurring after June 13th, 1902, shall be invalided so far as to affect

the eligibility of any person elected a delegate to such convention?"

The meeting voted geparately on the above questions with the following re-

1st Question-Yes, 42; No. 0. 2d Ques-tion-Yes, 42; No. 0., 3d Question-Yes. A motion was carried declaring vacant

the places of Fassel and McDermott on State Committee, and Byron and Keiser were elected to fill vacancies. Also that the position of organizer be declared vacant, and J. McGuiggan was

elected to fill vacancy.

A committee was elected to secure names of volunteers for speakers in com-

ing campaign.

A motion was carried to elect a committee of three to furnish the N. E. C. the proceedings of this meeting, and secure its publication in the PEOPLE and also its publication in the PEOPLE and also to draw up and secure publication in the PEOPLE resolutions condemning the action of the N. E. C. in publishing in the PEOPLE internal party matters, while at the same time refusing Section Providence the use of the columns of the PEOPLE for the same purpose.

Herrick, O'Gara and Thienert were elected as above committee.

elected as above committee. E. Sherwood, Secretary.

HESOLUTIONS ENCLOSED.

Whereas, The PEOPLE, official organ
of the S. L. P., having refused to
publish a communication sent it by Section Providence, S. L. I., on the grounds
that it contained internal party matter;
Whereas, The PEOPLE did allow H. Kuhn to use the columns of the PEOPLE, official organ of the S. L. P.

to prejudice the comrades of the S. L. P. throughout the country against the action taken by the Rhode Island State Convention; Whereas, Section Providence, S. L. P.,

AN OUR SINGLE WAS SOUTHING SYRUP,
Labour 1992 (1992) AND ALLAS AND TAKE NO TRUE SHAPE STATE OF THE STATE STATE OF THE STATE ST

in mass meeting assembled, does most emphatically protest against such despotic methods:

Resolved. That Section Providence de mands the publication of all official matter sent by Sections or State organizations, whether or not they coincide with the opinions of Henry Kuhn or the

James O'Gara, Thomas F. Herrick, Edward W. Thelnert,

[Note.-These minutes were published after mature deliberation. While they contain propositions that are unconstitu tional and have been condemned as such by a majority of the Sections to date, and are, consequently, not entitled to publication in these columns, the matters with which they deal have long ceased to be internal matters. The Pierce and other statements, sent to our advertisers a decidedly public character. In view of these facts these minutes, the first with which Section Providence has favored us, are herewith given publication, - Ed, DAILY PEOPLE.]

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Regular meeting held on August 15, at 2-6 New Reade street, R. Katz in the chair. Absent and excused, E. Forbes. The financial report for the week ending August 9th showed celpts, \$63.15; expenditures, \$48.38.

Communications: From San Antonio, Tex., reporting election of new State Committee and enclosing proceedings of State convention. From Section Louis ville, Ky., to the effect that the action of Kentucky State Committee in re "statements," as reported to the N. E. C., was endorsed and that the section voted unanimously against a special convention, From organizer of Section Onon-daga Co., N. Y., asking for definition of duties of organizer. From Fairhaven, Wash., enclosing \$25 donation to DAILY PEOPLE and outlining a plan of work for the Party press. From Washington State Committee that an organizer is to be sent out who is to work on a plan different from the ones hitherto pursued; instead of covering a great deal of territory, the organizer is to remain in a given field until satisfactory results have been accomplished. From Hartford, Conn., about filling vacancies of the State Committee caused by resignations and removal. From Salt Lake City, Utah, wanting a date for Connolly; also that the section has taken no notice of lampoons and no action, considering same inofficial and unconstitutional. From Rhode Island State Committee wanting some dates for Councily. From Section Everett, Mass., a resolution aiming to bring about a general vote. Resolved to inform the section that it must get its seconders first as per Art. V, Sec. 7h, and that the N. E. C. cannot be expected to get these secondpress. From E. Gallo, stating that firs

meeting of Itsilian propaganda commit-tee would take place on August 20. From S. Right, who had been appointed a member of the Italian propaganda committee, that he can not accept for lack of time. From San Francisco, Cal., to the effect that a fund is being raised to enable James Councily to come to that city as per his request. From Rockville, Conn., sending pledge for Irish Agitator's Fund and for Daily People Auxiliary League; also reports that all "statements" have been tabled. From

Newport News, Va., remitting pledge for Connolly fund and reporting that no action of N. E. C. was endorsed. Drafts of answers to be made to Rhode Island State Committee and Section Chi rago, Ill., relative to their communica-tions criticising the National Secretary for having issued "A Warning" against the unconstitutional Curran committee

propositions, were read and approved. Section Union County, N. J., reported to have enrolled in Daily People Auxiliary League and sent \$25 as first installment. Section Richmond, Va., also reported to have enrolled with the Leagu Section Barre, Vt., reported election of new organizer. Sections Columbus. Ohio, Everett, Mass., and San Francisco. Cal., reported election of officers.

> Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

D. A. NO. 15, 87 T. AND L. A. Meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. and L. A. Illingworth, chairman; Danielson, vice-

Comrade C. F. Zeak, of Local 356, was

Correspondence received from New York Labor News Company, Spears (3), Blythedale (2), Beuna Vista, G. E. B. (3), Twilight, Roscoe, Braeburn, Latrob

and Pittsburg. The following were nominated as candidates for deleates to the annual convention of the S. T. and L. A.: Jordan, Eberle, Morgan, W. H. Thomas and H.

B. Stamper. B. Stamper.

On motion, the organizer was instructed to send the nominees to the Jocals to be voted on, same to be returned as soon as possible, vote to close next regular district meeting, blank lines to be left

for further nominations.

Motion that D. A. 15 moves the im peachment of the General Executive Board, and that a committee of three he elected to draw up a set of resolutions to show the reasons why D. A. 15 takes

this step, was carried unanimously by a roll call vote. Comrades Danielson, Morgan and Sachter were elected on that committee. Motion to hold a special district meet-

ng on Sunday, August 17, 8 a. m., to act on resolutions carried. On motion, the ugitation committee was instructed to send a speaker to Roscoe, as

per request. notion, the resignation of Comrade Frank Jordan as general organizer was accepted, to take effect on August 16. Comrade H. Morgan was elected as or-

ganizer of the district after Comrade Wil iam J. Kberle's resignation was accepted. Comrade G. A. Stockdale was elected as financial secretary.

Motion to elect a committee of three to

ry to organize the tobacco workers car-Comrades Cooper, Morgan and Sachter were elected on that committee. Motion to refer the matter of organ-

ixing the waiters to the ngitation committee and that committee take ation.

Motion to rescind our former action in suspending R. C. Tesson was lost by

a rising vote of 3 to 4 after Tesson was asked whether he had changed his views. Motion to withdraw from the agree-ment held with Section Allegheny Co. and

the State Committee as to the permanent man carried. Comrade Chas. F. Zeak was elected as sergeant at arms in Comrade Burn's

Motion that the position of organizer

be an unsalaried one was carried.

D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 10, 1002. RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Section Lynn, S. L. P. Whereas, Julian Pierce, former man-ager of the New York Labor News Company, in utter disregard of the party's stitution, his rights and duties member of the S. L. P., has, apparently in a spirit of malice, issued and caused to be distributed throughout the country and largely to non-party members, a

against the N. E. C. in general and

against certain national officers in par-

ticular, and Wheras, Said Julian Pierce in sending out his statement has used the mailing list of the Weekly People, and the addresses of such persons who had occasion to communicate with the New York Labor News Company; and

Whereas, Such action proving that he, Julian Pierce, having lost whatever courage and determination to fight the battle of the class-conscious proletariat, he was possessed of and also the personification of anarchy, therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Lynn, S. L. P., considers the action of said Julian Pierce in bringing his pretended charges before members and non-members alike, a gross violation of the party constitution which provides a proper way and means of bringing such charges before the party, and be it further

Resolved, That Section Lynn, S. L. P., demand that Section New York place Mr. Julian Pierce as quickly as possible where he properly belongs, namely outside of the party, as we consider such as he a stench in the of all healthy members of the S. L. P., and be it further

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the action of the N. E. C. in the attitude they assumed toward the said Pierce and also against the sender Committee; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolu

tions be sent to N. E. C., DAILY PEOPLE, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this section meeting. CANADIAN S. L. P. Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held

at London, Out., August 11, with Comrade Ross in the chair and all members Minutes of last meeting read and con-

Communications from Roadhouse, reforming a section at Brantford and stating that a comrade was at present working there. It was decided to instruct Roadhouse to inform the comrade to get the members and charter, and then Roadhouse to go down to and hold initiative

open air meetings. Matter from Daily People Auxiliary League. This matter was ordered to be laid before all the sections. From Section Winnipeg-Election of of-

ficers; received and filed. From Comrade Brower-Re delegates to the S. T. & L. A. convention; laid on

From Comrade Griffiths, Vancouver, sending list of charter members and application for charter; granted. From Comrade Kuha, N. Y., relative

to Pierce lampoon, and containing copies of Daily People statement: it was decided to place copies before all the sections and also to sead a copy of the following resolution to the N. E. C. of the party in New York:

Certain members of the S. L. P. in Canada have received copies of the Pierce lampoon, which was in-tended to disrupt and stampede the party; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the N. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party in Canada, most emphatically condemn such unconstitutional procedure as beneath the notice of the stalwart Socialists of the country; and, further, that we heartily approve of, and place confidence in, the N. E. C. of the United States Socialist Labor Party, and the management of the DAILY PEOPLE, and pledge our sup-

port in every way possible.

The secretary was instructed to lay before the party the matter of having the Irish agitator, Comrade Connolly, tour PHILIP COURTENAY, Recording Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEES AND SEC-TIONS. ATTENTION! State Committees and Sections

nrged to make definite report as to the tour of Comrade James Connoily, the representative of the I. S. R. P., and enable the N. E. C. to finally, settle the Itinerary. Reports were to be made by August 1st, yet but few of the State Committees have been heard from. It is necessary to give ample time to

Sections having the first dates to get out printing and otherwise properly prepare for the meeting. For the National Executive Committee, 8. L. P.,

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y 2.6 New Reade street, New York City. CLEVELAND, O., AGITATION.

Section Cleveland will hold open air agitation meetings during the month of August 21.-Wilson and Broadway.

August 23.-West Side market; public August 27.—Wilson and St. Clair, August 28.—Wilson and Broadway, August 30.—West Side market; public

Good speakers. JAMES MATTHEWS. P. O. Box 95.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Thursday, Ang. 21. Halsted and Maxwell. 48th and Lake, Ashland and Lincoln avenues.

Saturday, Aug. 23. Michigan avenue and 111th street. Halsted and 63d. ing will be called to order at 11 a. m. Milwaukec avenue and Panline street,

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GRAND PICNIC

THE SCAND. SOCIALIST CLUB of Boston 6½ x 2 GRAND PICNIC In Amory Grove, Roxbury

Monday, September 1, 1902 (LABOR DAY), FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Speech by M. T. BERRY of Haverhill

SINGING BY THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB OF BOSTON THE SWEDISH SING, CHORUS HARMONI THE SCAND, SOCIALIST CHORUS HARMONI THE SCANDINAVIAN SINGING CHORUS

SPORTING PROGRAMME

FOR GENTLEMEN:—Sack Race, Three Legged Race, Team Running Race, Tug-of-War Contest between S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Wrestling Exhibition by two well-known Wrestlers.

FOR LADIES:-Candle Race, 100 Yard Dash. FOR BOYS:-Blueberry Pie-eating Contest.
Suitable Prizes will be awarded the Winners in each event.

DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.

DANCING 2-10 P. M. TICKETS, - Gent, 50c.; Lady, 35c.

Children under twelve years with parents, free. One half of the proceeds of this picnic goes to the DAILY PEOPLE, the other half to be divided between the Massachusetts State Committee and the City Committee of Boston, of the Socialist Labor Party. Take Jam. Plain, Forest Hills-Columbus Avenue, and Franklin Park-

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Lawrence, Mass., S. L. P. Whereas, The members of Section Law. rence, Mass., of the S. L. P., have sometime ago received a lengthy document signed by Julian Pierce, which "statement" was also sent to non-members of the party in this city; and,

Whereas, Later we received a "state ment and propositions," accompanied by a voting blank, and containing assertions and insinuations similar to those of the Pierce document, and signed by a committee of three, purporting to represent a State convention of Rhode Island, the wording of which, as nearly as we can determine, is mainly the work of Thomas Curran of that State; and

Whereas, We, the members of Section Lawrence, having had'a varied experience with Kangaroos and other freaks, both of the stupid dupe and malicious crook variety, who have here-tofore tried to make trouble for the S. L. P.; and, therefore, not easily carried off our feet by "tea-cup tempests." were, while giving no credence to the wild statements of the new trouble generators, and having nothing but tempt for the methods pursued by them, sed to treat the whole affair some what lightly; but in view of later developments, now consider it our duty to declare our position definitely in order that the comrades throughout the country may know where we stand; therefore

Resolved. That we denounce the action

of Julian Pierce as traitorous and un worthy a member of the S. L. P., and repuliate the document emanating from Rhode Island, and express our surprise that the comrades of that State have allowed themselves to be drawn into such a position through the machinations of a man who is no longer a member of the working class, in a manuer similar to that by which many of our Massachusetts comrades were, for a time, bambooxled by the notorious Avery-Goldstein clique; and that we fail to see the necessity for a special national convention, or what purpose could be served by the same, except to give an opportunity to any ambitious grafter, who may wish to scramble for the few offices in the party's power to grant, the possession of which they think would enable them to gratify their vain desires to shine as the stars of the movement; or, perhaps, give a chance to some traitors in our ranks to give themselves away by making a fu-tile attempt to disrupt the S. L. P.; and further, that we declare our confi-dence in our N. E. C. in their conduct of the affairs of the party, in the editor of the PEOPLE and our national secretary in the fulfillment of th duties of their respective offices, and also in the present management of THE PEOPLE and Labor News Co., to conduct the business of those institutions in a successful manner.

> SECTION LYNN, MASS. special meeting of Section Lynn be held on Sunday, August 24, at

26 Munro street. All members of the section are urgently requested to attend this meeting as matters of vital importance will

come up for action. Members who have not already voted on the proposition of holding a special national convention are requested to appear at this meeting and do so. Meet-

John W. Ryan, Organizer.

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COLORADO AGITATION FUND. I wish to acknowledge in the WEEK-LY PEOPLE the receipt of the following contributions to the Colorado State Agitation Fund: Nels Anderson, Giadstone \$3 00

Howard Tryon, Denver...... 2 50 Chas. H. Chase, Denver 10 00 Fraternally,

Chas. H. Chase, State Secretary, 624 13th St.

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